Original Defective

The Weekly Pacific.

"First Pure then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy."

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The Weekly Pacific.

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DEVOTED TO
RELIGION, EDUCATION AND GENERAL NEWS.

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Letters from France.—Paris.

MY DEAR FRIEND: Last evening we sallied out, went to the Palais Royal, and took tea at one of the Caffee's; what a display it presents; lighted up brilliantly, filled with glittering shop windows. I begin to feel that it will take months to see this city. The palaces and public buildings are superb, gorgeous; every thing on a large scale. We have been to see Napoleon's tomb in the Hotel des Invalids. This magnificent building contains a splendid sarcophagus of porphery, presented by the Emperor of Russia, but the body of Napoleon still rests in a private chapel. There is a dispute between the Hotel des Invalids and the church of St. Dennis, as to which is entitled to his remains. He had said in the early part of his Imperial life, that "he wished to lie among the Kings of France at St. Dennis." But when a prisoner in a lonely isle, the thoughts of his heart led him to his faithful followers, and he said, in allusion to his death, "Let me lie on the banks of the Seine among my people." His splendid tomb is empty, and his body is shown you in an adjoining chapel. After having finished with the chapel, we entered the Hotel des Invalids, went all over it, through the kitchens, into the dining room, where we saw the service of plate which the Empress had presented to the officers of the Hotel. The library is large, the apartments spacious, and every arrangement made for the comfort of these poor old soldiers who are limping round in every direction. The King of Sardinia lately visited Paris, and in this Hotel, among the pensioners, discovered an old soldier who had years ago deserted from his ranks; quite a scene took place; the old man fell on his knees and implored his sovereign to forgve him. "The king not only pardoned him, but requested that he might be permitted to remain where he was."

From this we drove to the church of Notre Dame, where all the kings are crowned, and where the present Emperor was married. It looked very old and shabby, but is undergoing renovation. The Priest exhibited a number of most gorgeous dresses worn by the officials on great occasions. Near this church is the Hotel Ville, and where the Lord Mayor gives balls and dinners. We went over it. The rooms are splendidly furnished with rich damask; walls covered with mirrors; ceilings beautifully frescoed. There is one most gorgeous room, in which the Emperor is received by the Lord Mayor. Every thing almost, is gilded, but all in excellent taste. The ball-room must appear like "fairy land" with its chandeliers all lighted.

In the afternoon took a drive to Bois de Bologne. To go from the Rue Rivoli, pass the Tuilleries, go through Place de la Concorde, which is the most magnificent square in the world, then through the superb arch, which leads to this celebrated drive of the Parisians, the Bois de Bologne, where you find a beautiful wood, laid out in innumerable roads, going in every direction, and each leading to something beautiful: a little lake, with its floating boats, or a splendid garden, or a fine opening commanding some view, you drive about meeting all the gay people in their elegant equipages, splendidly dressed. 'Tis indeed a scene not to be described. France is a great country, her magnificence cannot be conceived of. All that can delight the eye is before you. She differs from England, and in this difference lies her strength, though a despotism, she lives with her people. One is reminded of Southern life, of the relationship of master and slave; the people partake of every enjoyment; the gardens, parks, all open to them; they are not excluded from any public exhibition, therefore, in France, life is an enjoyment to the peasant as well as to the prince. In England, the line of demarcation is tightly drawn; a silver key alone opens every door. The lower orders are excluded. You must have money to procure enjoyment; but the squalid and miserable looking natives in France feel they have as good a right to enjoy as the rich, and you are made to feel it when a rough person will almost push you off of the pavement, and look so fiercely that you feel this is the old revolutionary spirit. The little grisettes go daintily along, dressed in their pretty white caps. There is a certain air about the women in Paris, very taking. The Place Vendome, with its mighty column, built to celebrate Napoleon's victories, which are represented on it, in imitation of the columns of old Rome, is very fine. It has a spiral staircase by which you ascend to the top, but so great is the passion for suicide in Paris that persons are not always permitted to go up, as often, they will precipitate themselves from its top and be dashed to pieces.

We have visited the Place de la Bastile, which has a column built in commemoration of the victims of the Revolution; their names are written on it in letters of gold. We have seen Voltaire's house, also the house of Abelard and Eloise. The Boulevards, one never tires passing through. Paris is the pleasure of earth; but moral depravity makes you feel it does not possess the real art of happiness. England lives in the past; France in the present. History there is brought before you in paintings, but the French have no national recollections, bare facts stand out in view. The French Revolution was a bloody deluge, which swept into the antedeluvian world the life of France. We think of Marie Antoinette, but the sympathy of the stranger is greater than that of the people. They go back to *Napoleon*. He is their recollection; all that went before is nothing; with the nobility died all in the history of the past. The French are a new people in many respects. Their present Emperor is very judicious. He has a standing army, but by making it do police duty, it is supported, and the people do not feel the taxes heavy as they do in England, where the police is a separate body. The soldier is every where in France: at railroad stations and depots, at gardens, at all places of amusement.

As far as letter writing goes, I am a "queen of shreds and patches." Have just left the dinner table filled with American and English, each full of his reserved rights and ceremonial. The Tuilleries look bright and beautiful this afternoon. Some of the party have gone once more to hear the band play, for we live directly opposite. One feels in Paris as if you were at the theatre all the time, and are waiting to see what is to be performed next. Our visits to every place are like lightning. We have a fleeting view of every thing, and my eye and brain get wearied; even the magnificence of the diamond will fatigue. I feel every day heaven's glories alone are for the soul's enjoyment; the glitter of earth is too fatiguing. And this is the reflection the mind arrives at, as each day closes, and you think over all you have seen, the words of the preacher come over you with full force, "vanity of vanities, all is vanity." Adieu for the present.

PLEASANT WEATHER.

Another day of pleasant weather! The sunshine floods the earth, and grateful nature gives God the praise:

"Chant ye merry rills:
And clasp your hands together,
Ye exulting hills!
Thank Him, teeming valley!
Thank Him, fruitful plain!
For the golden sunshine,
And the silvery rain."

"Thank God, of good the Giver!
Shout it, sportive breeze!
Respond, oh tuneful river!
To the nodding trees.
Thank Him, bud and birdling,
As ye grow and sing!
Mingle in thanksgiving
Every living thing!"

"Thank God, with cheerful spirit,
In a glow of love,
For what we here Inherit,
And our hopes above!
Universal Nature
Revels in her birth,
When God in pleasant weather,
Smiles upon the earth!"

Original.

THE CAMEL EXPEDITION:
Or, Reminiscences of the Pacific Wagon-Road Survey.

BY ISAAC A. WORLEY.

Wednesday evening, Aug. 12th.—We left Albuquerque, crossing the river, and encamped at Atrisco. We had considerable trouble in crossing, on account of the deep quicksand, of which the whole bed of the river is generally composed. The country for some miles from the town is ascending and very sandy. On the right bank of the river is one continuous range of almost mountainous sand, which give that part of the country anything but a prepossessing appearance.

Thursday morning, Aug. 13th.—We made our way over the sand, ascending gradually—traveled eight miles, and encamped for breakfast. At 12 M. the mules and camels were driven back to the river for water, as the first watering place is forty miles from the river. So soon as the animals returned, which was late, bidding adieu to the *Rio Grande Norte*, and also taking our final farewell of civilization until good fortune would bring us into the "golden land," we raised camp and made a night drive. That night is one long to be remembered. Being detained behind the wagons with the camel train, we had the misfortune to be separated from the remainder of the party, without anything to eat until late the following evening, and no water during the day. It commenced raining at sunset, and continued during the night. It was very dark, that is, it was an impossibility to follow the trail of the wagons. Consequently, we were compelled to make a separate camp. A darker night we have never seen! Though it was anything but pleasant and agreeable, still it was amusing. We could not see anything. The camels were unpacked in the best manner possible under the circumstances. Some of the party were swearing, some laughing, and the conversation ran in this way: "Where are you, Breck?" "What are you doing?" "Well, boys, mine is unpacked." "Alexander, what are you after?" "Bill, what are you doing?" "Oh, lordy! this —— camel has kicked me!" After entertaining ourselves in that way for some time, we went about arranging some place where we could repose our weary limbs. The manner in which this was done, was by placing sacks of corn together, after the bed fashion. Upon this we tried to sleep; but little of that pleasure was allowed us. To the sacks of corn upon which we lay, our mules were fastened by a long larriat, and every five minutes we had to untangle the mules, or sit up and hold them, to prevent them from running away with the sacks to which they were fastened. We joined the remainder of the party on the following evening at water, forty miles from Albuquerque. Our next camp was made in a small valley or cove, surrounded, with the exception of a narrow entrance, by a precipitous cliff. In this valley we expected to remain during the day, but were driven out by a heavy rain. The rain fell incessantly for three hours, deluging the whole country, pouring over the cliff on all sides in torrents. It was with great difficulty the grass could be kept from washing away. In the cliffs around this valley were the homes and houses of the Navajoe Indians, and a source of visiting some of them took much of our time, affording interesting sport in shooting the tomahawks of the savage, the hatchets they use for axes, and their many interesting and curious hieroglyphics. From this place we moved camp, and after a march of a few miles, we arrived at Laguna, a large town belonging to the Navajo Indians. The town is constructed and built with considerable skill. More uniformity is carried out in the arrangement and style of the buildings, than can be found any where among the lower class of Mexicans. The houses are all adobe. They have one large church, and also a good church bell. The number of Indians at this place has been differently stated, but it is several hundred. A Baptist missionary from Ohio, whose name we have forgotten, is stationed here. He says the Indians are peaceable and generally industrious. They are very kind to him and his family, and manifest their kindness by showing a partiality towards them over all others. By kindness and attention, he has taught them to respect and keep the Sabbath, on which day he always preaches to them, as well as through the week, and they are regular in attending church. He has also taught them the idea and importance of cultivating the soil. They cultivate wheat, oats, corn and many kinds of vegetables. The missionary was very kind and attentive to us. He did all he could to render us happy in that uncivilized and lonely country.

Saturday, Aug. 16th.—We raised camp at Elgro, a Mexican village of but little importance. In this, like many other Spanish towns, an incredible number of inhabitants, comparatively speaking, are packed together. Their tenements resemble so many ant hills, and are arranged with but little better taste. In each house from two to five families live, and their children are generally numbered by dozens. Their houses are very scantily furnished. The luxury of clothes and bedding they have but little knowledge of. As we are about bidding our *greaser* friends farewell, we will take occasion to speak from observation of what we have seen and known of them as a people. Our opinion can be expressed in very few words, and it is this: We have in all cases found the Mexicans—the lower class of the Spanish race—inhabiting the towns which we have mentioned, to be the most wretched, ignorant, degraded, cruel and indolent race of human beings living, who make any pretensions to civilization. There is a singular difference in the the nature and disposition between the Mexicans, male and female; and those who have any extensive knowledge of them have not failed to notice the manifest difference. The men are ignorant and indescribably cruel. They cannot imagine anything too cruel or too barbarous to inflict upon each other, or whatever object may chance to be placed at their wanton mercy. The women are generally industrious, kind-hearted, and many of them are quite handsome, graceful and tidy in their appearance. There is as much kindness and intelligence among the wild and hostile Indians as can be found with the lower class of Mexican men. The same, if not more confidence can be placed upon the word or assertion of an Indian, as upon that of a Mexican. Neither Mexican nor Indian can be trusted with safety, with but few exceptions, when an opportunity might offer for the betrayal or deception of the confidence that might be placed in them.

Monday, 17th.—We reached Cavaro, a Mexican town and the last place with the exception of Fort Defiance and Zuni, in civilization. Our unexpected arrival at the place, with the camels, which were the cause of great excitement on every occasion, alarmed the natives, and many of them were frightened out of what little sense they possessed. At this place the inhabitants own large numbers of sheep. Their attention is entirely devoted to sheep raising, from the flesh of which they derive their subsistence. Before leaving the place, Lieut. Beale purchased a fine lot of sheep, which were driven along with the party as a ration, in place of many other things which would have caused much more inconvenience, and would not have served so admirably as a substitute or change from the scanty army ration which such expeditions are from necessity limited. After leaving Cavaro our course was northwest, leading through a wide and rolling valley, the soil of which is rich and produces in many places fine grass. The scenery from Cavaro to the Colorado River is grand and picturesque. Before arriving at Cavaro, and a portion of the country east of the place, the tourist will find but little change in the general appearance of the country, and also but little to interest those who may chance to make extravagant calculations in regard to the change and interest of the scenery. From Cavaro we marched fifteen miles and encamped at "Hay Camp," so called by Americans, as it is the place where large quantities of hay is procured for the military posts. It was this district of country that caused the anticipated trouble with the Navajoe Indians, during the latter part of autumn, 1857. A portion of the country and valleys producing grass, are allowed to the Indians, the product of which they are paid for by the Government. They frequently manifest their restlessness, when they think they have the power, by trespassing upon the rights of the government, but like many of their ignorant schemes, the termination of which is to their own misfortune.

Tuesday, Aug. 18th.—We encamped on the Gila. This is a small stream, the water of which is good and perfectly transparent. Innumerable quantities of fish are found in the creek, but of small size. Along the banks we were encamped until Saturday, 22d. The party devoted their idle hours to fishing, and were always bountifully rewarded. Our delay was caused by having to await the return of Col. Loring with his men to Fort Defiance, before we would be enabled to get the escort for our party during the survey.

Saturday, Aug. 22d—Col. Loring arrived at our camp with several companies of dragoons belonging to Fort Defiance, at which post the Colonel is in command. Our commander joined the Colonel's party and accompanied him to the fort, at which place he remained for a few days attending to the business of the expedition. He received the escort and rejoined his party at Zuni.

Sunday, 23d—During the absence of Lieutenant Beale, the wagon train, animals, &c., were left in charge of Mr. Davis, an old Government employee, and a man of great experience in the management of such business. From our camp on the Gila to Zuni, we passed over an interesting country. For the first 18 miles after leaving the Gila, the road leads over a very rough country; the soil is completely covered with lava, in many places forming almost a perfect cement, resembling in appearance the formation of honeycomb, a name by which it is frequently called. In crossing this as well as other places of like description, great care and caution is caused by the fear of animals falling through, caused by the roughness of the lava. It was predicted by the guides that the camels would not stand the travel or roughness of this portion of the country; but by careful driving and necessary expert speed it was proven that such assertions are unfounded. The camels in all cases crossed those rough portions of the country, packed with heavy burdens, without the least sign of failure. After crossing this volcanic county, we passed through and encamped in a wide and beautiful valley, producing fine grass. From this point the country ascends rapidly, until reaching Agua Fria—the last stream upon the route which finds its way to the waters of the Atlantic. The country would be well adapted to farming in any respect; the soil is good and heavily timbered also, inexhaustable quantities of water. The most important places of interest, from this part of the country to Zuni, are "El Moro," Ojo Pascado valley and the Zuni Indian's sacred springs. It will be more interesting in giving a description of those noted places, to refer back to authentic reports that have been given of them in previous surveys. The first and most important place we will notice is "El Moro." At this place we made camp, and much of our time was spent in rambling over the rocks and visiting the many places of interest, and every one trying to engrave his name higher and plainer than his companion, that they might be read by other "bold adventurers," as they wandered along the lonely and far-off country. The following is an interesting and correct description given of the place:

"El Moro is the Inscription Rock so minutely described by Simpson, in 1849.

"Approaching its northeast corner, which is rectangular, the cliffs appear truly vertical and smooth, to the height of nearly 200 feet. Here are found the Spanish inscriptions and the Indian hieroglyphics. Upon the eastern side the rock projects somewhat like a bastion. At the re-entering angle there is a semi-cylindrical recess slightly shelving, and as smooth as if a cascade had poured for ages over the top.

"Below is a spring or pool of water supplying the camp. The summit of the rock, which is of white sandstone with a yellowish tinge, is broken, so as to present at a distance the appearance of turrets, like a Moorish castle, from which its Spanish name was derived. Desiring to see the ruins upon the top, we walked around the projecting cliff of the eastern face, and, at some distance south, found a point where with difficulty we ascended. The walls of the dilapidated Pueblo, where not concealed by rubbish, bore evidences of having been built with considerable skill.

"In some places they still remain perfect to the height of six or eight feet, vertical, straight and smooth. A compass being placed upon the principal face gave for its direction N. 75° E., which, the magnetic variation being applied, corresponds nearly with the prime vertical.

"We had but little time before starting to examine the inscriptions. We passed by the more modern records of Spanish origin, from 1620 to 1736. Comparing the freshest of them with Spanish inscriptions dated about 1690, the obliteration of time upon the former seems at least twice as great as upon the latter. The place must have been a ruin since the Spanish first commenced to record upon the rock, on their passage to and from Zuni. The inscriptions do not refer to it; neither do the relations of the old Spanish explorers, back to the expedition of Coronado, in 1540, describe any such Pueblo, unless, indeed, it be included among the seven cities of Cevola. Some of the hieroglyphics sculptured are just discernable, almost wiped out by the finger of time. Many of them are beautifully carved, and though, doubtless, faithful in their statement of date, seem but little affected by atmospheric action upon the rock. The Indian hieroglyphics, which we examined more carefully, are, however, much time-worn and defaced—some scarcely traceable.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The First Prayer in the Family.

Among the attendants upon my inquiry meeting was a man about fifty years of age. None seemed more serious and anxious than he. For several months he had been a constant and attentive hearer, and his tearful eye in the sanctuary for many a Sabbath, indicated that he "was not far from the kingdom of heaven."

"Have you any hope, Mr. ——," I inquired, "that you are a follower of Christ?" "None, sir," he replied. "I had a pious mother, who consecrated me to God, and I am sure I *ought* to be a Christian." "And what hinders your giving your heart to Christ tonight?" I asked. He was silent. "You have a family, sir," I continued: "Joshua could say, 'as for me, *and my house*, we will serve the Lord;'—are you not ready, Mr. ——, to say that? Are you not willing to give your heart to God, and then to set up the family altar and dedicate *your household* to God likewise?" The latter part of my question had discovered the occasion of his sad and undecided state of mind. "If it were not for that family altar, sir," said he, "I should be a Christian."

I urged him to promise that night to assemble his household and lead them to the mercy-seat. But the inquiry meeting closed and he had not decided.

Weeks passed away and all my persuasions to the duty were in vain. Night after night he would read a chapter of the Bible with his household, close the volume, sit silent for a few moments, and then retire to his chamber without prayer. He would lie awake for hours during the night, groaning forth his piteous prayers that God would forgive him for neglecting his duty. By day he seemed to lapse into a dull and unapproachable indifference to religion, till my fears that he would grieve the Spirit quite away became distressing.

It was Sabbath evening, and the sun was setting as I entered the dwelling of my friend. Calling the family together, I took the Bible and read the parable of "the Prodigal Son." Closing the volume, I said to my friend: "Mr. ——, if you can say but three words of prayer, I entreat you to kneel down with your family and perform this long neglected duty." There was a painful interval of silence, and at length he replied, "If any one prays here to-night, you must do it." I felt that persuasion was useless, and, disheartened, I offered prayer and left the house.

I had just closed the door behind me, when his little daughter, a girl thirteen years of age, burst into tears and took her seat behind him on the sofa. "Father," she sobbed, "if you will only pray, I will pray with you; will you not, father?" And she kneeled beside him, and sent up to heaven the first prayer that had ever been heard in that family circle. "*Now*, father, you will pray, won't you?" she said, still lingering on her knees beside him. He could not resist that plea, and bowing down he opened his lips and poured forth the prayer of a penitent husband and father.

The family altar was set up, and nightly thereafter the incense of devotion went up from that hearth-stone to heaven.

LEONARD.

An idler boasted to a farmer of his ancient family, laying much stress upon his having descended from noble patriots men who lived several generations ago. "So much the worse for you," replied the farmer, "for we find the oldest the seed the poorer the crop."

"Stand aside, my little boy, I want to pass," said a gentleman.

"Don't call me a little boy, sir; I have smoked and chewed this two years."

To-Day and To-Morrow.

Do you think you are sufficiently grateful that to-day is Saturday and to-morrow is the Sabbath? And does n't it seem to you that some how they grow fewer, as the years grow more and more? That the easy old coat and the comfortable slippers and the cozy arm chair are not assumed with that abandon, that they were wont to be, years ago? That the barrier of a single Saturday night is not enough to keep the crowd of cares from getting over, like a pack of wolves, into the calm, green fold of the Sabbath?

We are afraid it is so—that we are all getting older, and in fact wickeder, when we ought to be getting better. It is a bad sign when a man cannot help calculating the profit on a corner lot, while his wife is saying sweet things to him that he does not hear, just as she used to do before she was a wife at all. We do not know that Dr. Clark intimates in his Commentary, how far a man is from "boiling point," who laments a loss of four dollars and a half on a load of hoop-poles, while the clergyman—good man—has just said, "we will read for our instruction, this morning."

But we do know that such tendencies are petrifying; that many a man intent upon getting "a pocket full of rocks," has found to his great astonishment, a rock in his left breast, about the size of his heart. We do not know that an old Peter of a heart is a poor piece of machinery to run life with.

She would be a sensible woman who, when she desired to improve her complexion, should say a gentle word to the weeping, or do a gentle deed to the wanting. And repose is just such a cosmetic, only it is deeper than "skin deep," for it beautifies the heart and adorns the life. It is to labor, what the shadow is to the sun. It is there, one will find the dews of nature sparkling and pure, if he finds them at all.

But repose is not sleep; neither is it inaction but only the simple, unartificial play of thought and feeling. It is just as when the village mill stands still. The damp wheel is motionless in the dark and dripping house; "the sound of the grinding is low;" the miller's cloud has settled to the white and powdery floors. But the stream runs on with unimpeded flow, and the play of its water is calmer and brighter and more beautiful than before. Now everybody has a grist of his own, of some sort; and the doctrine is, leave the grain in the mill, and close the gate, that not all the Seven, the waters of life may be beaten into billows and foam by the whirling wheels.

Go out into the midst of God's great temple; sit down upon the banks of life's river; look away up towards the fountain, and away down towards the sea; discover, if you can, what millers seldom know—that "water runneth by the mill, the miller wots not of;" that God made the river, if you did make the mill.

So it is, that it proves a right excellent thing to fence the world out, and the Sabbath in. Time has walked it round with a couple of nights, but how pure and calm may we have it between.

If the business man must have something to do every day, let him make an inventory of the contents of his heart on Sunday; let him overhaul the old dusty ledgers, and see what he used to have there, years and years ago; and if he will take our word for it, he will find curious things he has n't thought of in an age: find too that like an old garret, it contains a great deal that is out of fashion. It would not surprise us at all to learn that he had many a memory he would not exchange for State Bonds at a premium, if he could. What a blessing it is that the past and its wealth of momories never found their way into Wall Street! It would not be so very strange, if some foolish little trinket should delude him out of a tear; nor if he should take certain title-deeds certificates of stock, that somehow latterly he had been in the habit of putting in his heart, out of the place they desecrate, and leave them the next Saturday night in the iron safe where they belong. Very likely he would find he had written his wrongs there; and it would be just the day to remove them too—

"Stoop down serene, and write them in the dust:
Trod under foot, the sport of every wind,
Swept from the earth, and blotted from his mind."

Such is the sort of Sabbath, Herbert sang of when he exclaimed,

"Sweet day, so pure so calm, so bright,
The bridal of the earth and sky!"

B. F. Taylor.

WORKING CHRISTIANS.—Learn to be working Christians. "Be ye doers of the word, and not hearers only, deceiving your own selves." It is very striking to see the usefulness of many Christians. Are there none of you who konw what it is to be selfish in your Christianity? You have seen a selfish child go into a secret place to enjoy some delicious morsel undisturbed by his companions. So it is with some Christians. They feed upon Christ and forgiveness; but it is alone, and all for themselves. Are there not some of you who can enjoy being a Christian, while your dearest friend is not; and yet you will not speak to him? See, here you have got work to do. When Christ found you he said, "Go, work in my vineyard." What were you hired for, if it was not to spread salvation? what blessed for? O, my Christians friends! how little you live as though you were the servants of Christ! How much idle time and idle talk you have! This is not like a good servant. How many things you have to do for yourself! how few for Christ and his people. This is not like a servant.—*McChene.*

TOM PAINE'S WORKS BURNT.—The Tract Society gave me fifty thousand pages of tracts for distribution among the boatmen on the Delaware and Raritan Canal. Calling at a house a few days since occupied by the captain of a canal boat, near the Raritan River, New Brunswick, N. J., when distributing tracts, I found they had no Bible; but their library consisted of Tom Paine's "Age of Season," novels, songbooks, &c., I told him I would give him a Bible, if he would promise to read it. His wife seemed anxious to have one; but he would not have one in his house, and if I gave him one he would burn it up. I paid them a second visit, and took a Bible with me, but he was not at home. I made known my errand, and gave her a Bible, which she promised to read and try and get her husband to read it. When he returned, and found the Bible in his house, he was very angry, and took it up, not to read it, but to destroy it; but at the moment, there not being a fire large enough to burn it, he determined to throw it into the canal. But as he walked along, he thought he would just look into it, and see what it was; he opened to Isaiah 1st c. 18 v. "Come now and let us reason together, saith the Lord: though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool." It was the first time he had ever read the Bible; it was made quick and powerful. He could not, dare not, destroy it. He continued to read, until he began to feel its solemn truth all important. He was ashamed to take the Bible home, or tell his wife where it was; so he left it in the stable, and read it when he attended to his mules. He soon became convinced he was a sinner, and took the Bible home, set up the family alter, where its instructions were blessed to the full relief of his mind, and to his establishment in that blessed truth he had before labored to distroy. His large chest of Tom Paine's and other infidel writings, were consigned to the flames, and he has now resolved to live for God. Yours, with respect,

LEWIS HALSEY TERRILL.

New Brunswick, N. J., April 20, 1858.

N. Y. Christian Intelligencer.

The Snickerers.

There are many people who consider themselves well bred, and who go much in society, who nevertheless violate the simplest rules of politeness, by the very silly and degrading habit of snickering. The word, if homely, is expressive. We are accustomed to connect a smile with things pleasant and graceful; and a laugh seems called forth by something genuinely amusing. But when one unfortunately makes a trifling error in conversation, or of some portion of the dress is a little disarranged, then these highly civilized young ladies or gentleman, look at each other and snicker.

"Is it possible," we have asked ourselves, "that Miss A. or Miss F. can have been decently connected or respectably brought up? Like mother, like child; what can have been the home influence exerted upon them?"

Whenever we see this tendency to vulgarity, we correct it as far as we can. Keep a steady eye upon the snickerer, *look* disapproval, and the effect will be instantaneous, though the lips may be silent.

One night being present at a large party, we noticed a lady, who on entering, attracted the attention of several would-be-ladies, who began to cast expressive looks, and then to snicker. Some glanced down and then puckered their mouths as though it required the greatest efforts to keep from laughter. Others cast sly glances at the object of their merriment and in the pantomime expressed their rudeness. We had previously noticed one sweet girl, arrayed simply and beautifully, who, as she saw the impolite manners of her friends, looked over to the lady, and then casting a severe glance upon them, she arose and came towards the object of their fun.

"Pardon me, madam," said she politely, "here is a bit of straw hanging to your cap—I will remove it."

The lady, a pleasing, middle-aged woman, who could not but have seen the motions of the thoughtless group, blushed deeply, as she returned a "thank you," adding, "I fear I have looked somewhat ridiculous."

"Not at all, madam," replied the graceful girl, "none but those who are deficient in politeness would consider an accident ridiculous."

The "*persons*" as the English expressively say of those who do not know how to behave, looked from each other, with rosy faces at this merited rebuke, self condemned and publicly rebuked. It served them right, and we wished that every snickerer might be treated in the same way. It would soon thin out the ranks of the self-conceited and presuming—perhaps, make ladies and gentlemen of them, ultimately.—*Olive Branch.*

MINISTERS' SONS.—Dr. Sprague's late work is calculated to dispel an illusion which the world has so long delighted in, with regard to the character and destiny of ministers' sons. The sons of ministers, we have been told, are proverbially bad; and the stricter the doctrine and discipline of the parent, the more marked the aberrations of the child. Now in the minute and elaborate details which Dr. Sprague has brought before us, of the lives of several hundred American ministers, we have the opportunity of putting this assumption to a decisive test. These ministers, let it be recollected, belong exclusively to that very school of doctrine which has been selected by the world, under the title of "Calvinistic," as the especial object of its censure and dislike. Now how did the bringing up of these families by these men prosper? We can only answer, by taking the first hundred of whose families we have any account, and whose lives are given in one of Dr. Sprague's volumes, which we refer to at random. Of the sons of these hundred, over one hundred and ten became ministers. of the remainder, by far the larger proportion rose to eminence as honorable and successful men in business, or in the learned professions. Is there any body of one hundred men, taken at random from any other pursuit of life, of whom the same can be said!—*Episcopal Recorder.*

GREAT MEN.—A great man is always willing to be little. While he sits on the cushion of advantages, he goes to sleep. When he is pushed, tormented, defeated, he has a chance to learn something; he has been put on his wits, on his manhood; he has gained facts; learned his ignorance; is cured of the insanity of conceit; has got moderation and real skill. The wise man always throws himself on the side of his assailants. It is more to his interest than it is theirs to find his weak point. The wound cicatrizes? and falls off from him like a dead skin, and when they would triumph, lo! he has passed on invulnerable. As long as all that is said is said against me, I feel a certain assurance of success. But as soon as honeyed words of praise are spoken for me, I feel as one that lies unprotected before his enemies.

A Grecian sage was asked, why philosophers ran after rich men, while rich men seldom courted philosophers. He replied, because the latter know they want money, but the former fail to perceive that they need wisdom.

Children's wills govern too much. If they do not choose to go to bed, they sit up; if they choose certain articles of food, they must have them, parents forgetting that instinct is no safe guide in a child, whatever it may be in an animal. So we see them, in their delicate organization, keeping late hours when they should go to bed with the birds; sleeping often in warm and ill-ved rooms when they should be cool and dark; and eating hot bread, pastry, fried fish, and drinking hot tea and coffee, to the infinite detriment of nerves and stomach.

It was the saying of Sir Robert Peel, "I never knew a man to escape failure, either in body or mind, who worked seven days in the week."

Scientific.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.—The American Association for the Advancement of Science which assembled at Baltimore on Wednesday, the 28th April, closed its sessions on Tuesday evening, May 4th. The whole number of papers laid before the Association was 109. They related to various departments of science, and as most of them were read, and some of them discussed, the time was closely occupied. It is impossible for us to give even a list of these papers. Near the close of the sessions a subject was brought up, which has been referred to in late foreign papers—the doubts which have been suggested as to the existence of an open Polar Sea, as discovered by Dr. Kane's Expedition.

Dr. Hayes, of the Kane Arctic Expedition, presented the arguments for believing in the existence of an open Polar sea, and the practicability of reaching it by another Arctic Expedition. The Association commented his views and passed the following preamble and resolution:

1st. The question of the open Polar sea, its limits and character, is the most interesting of those remaining to be completely solved in Arctic Geography. 2d. The statements of Dr. Hayes, surgeon to Dr. Kane's second Grinnell Expedition, makes it probable that with moderate means and appliances, this problem may be completely solved, and, 3d. The indirect results readily obtained by such an expedition, in regard to magnetism, tides, currents, meteorology, geology and natural history of the Arctic regions, and the peculiar phenomena of glaciers and icebergs—and the ethnology, are of themselves of such importance as to demand further research; and 4th, Dr. Hayes is desirous of devoting himself to this line of exploration, in the difficulties, hardships and dangers of which he has, when serving with the lamented Kane, had full experience; therefore,

Resolved, That this special Committee recommend to the Association the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of fifteen members of the Association be appointed to cooperate with Dr. Hayes in his efforts to orgaize another expedition for Arctic research.

The Riflemen of the West.

From Vol. VII. of Benton's Abridgment of the Debates of Congress.

M. Benton stopped a moment to speak of an exploit too little known to history. He said that the British and Indians, to the number of 1,600, appeared before St. Louis in the year 1780. General George Rogers Clark was then upon the American Bottom, with the conquerors of Vincennes and Kaskaskia. The French of St. Louis sent to invoke his aid. He had but 400 men, and might have declined with honor. He might have said: our numbers are too few, the river is too wide and rapid; you are strangers, and live beyond the confines of my country; you may be in collusion with the enemy, to draw me across the Mississippi, and to revenge in Louisiana the [illegible] countrymen in Illinois. But such was not the language of General Clark, nor of the 400 brave men that followed his steps. He or they knew not danger. Knew it not! May their spirits pardon me, said Mr. Benton, for applying to them such a Fourth-of-July expression. They did know danger—were born in its presence, and grew up in its company—and each could say with Cæsar—

"Danger and I are brothers,
Twin lions whelped in one hour;
And I the elder and more terrible."

They were the riflemen of the West, and took counsel, not from danger, but from honor and courage. They divided into two bodies, and marched to the relief of St. Louis. Two hundred presented themselves opposite the town, and two hundred crossed the river below. At the sight of such boldness the British and Indians, believing them to be the vanguard of a great army, suddenly retired, after killing eighty of the inhabitants, and leaving an impression of terror which still marks that year as an epoch of calamity: "*Pennée du coup.*" History, continued Mr. B., tells of the Rhone and Granicus; but here is the passage of a river unknown to history, yet surpassing the exploit of Hannibal and Alexander as much in heroism and magnanimity as the Father of Floods surpasses in magnitude the puny streams of Gaul and of Asia Minor.

A NICE POINT OF LAW.—I heard this anecdote from a gentleman long resident in Philadelphia. Two Quakers in that place applied to their society, as they do not go to law, to decide the following difficulty: A. is uneasy about a ship that ought to have arrived; meets B., an insurer, and states that he wishes to have the vessel insured. The matter is agreed upon. A. returns home, and receives a letter informing him of the loss of the ship. What shall he do? He is afraid that the policy is not filled up; and should B. hear of the matter soon, it is all over with him, he therefore writes to B. thus: "Friend B., if thee hasn't filled up the policy, thee needn't; for I've heard of the ship." "Oh, oh!" thinks B. to himself, "cunning fellow, he wants to do me out of a premium." So he writes thus to A.: "Friend A., thee he'est too late by half an hour, the policy is filled." A. rubs his hands with delight, yet B. refuses to pay. Well, what is the decision? The loss is divided between them.

CORRECTING A STATEMENT.—"In one of the Southwestern States, a short time since," writes a friend, "the Rev. Dr. Hawks was addressing a large congregation, and asking a contribution for the Missionary cause. He argued that every man should give according to his means, and to illustrate, he said:

"Now there is Colonel Smith, with a hundred thousand dollars, and raising a hundred bales of cotton every year. He ought to give a hundred dollars at least."

It so happened that there was a Colonel Smith in the house; and as soon as the remark was finished, and the collection began, he arose and said he would give the one hundred dollars cheerfully, if the reverend gentleman would correct the statement about the cotton, as he didn't raise but half the amount mentioned.

The Emperor Napoleon is having an elegant palace built at Marseilles. The material is to be marble, from a new quarry at Parnes. The bosses [illegible] have been down five or six months, so that the Emperor will be able, as he sits in his study, to see at the south the isles of *If* and *Pharon*, and the bay; at the north, the old Phocoan house, with the [illegible] towers, the city and the [illegible] at the west, the Port de [illegible] Napoleon Docks, and the new [illegible]

Original Defective

The Weekly Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO:
THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1858.

WEEK WHICH?

On the first Sabbath of this month, most interesting scenes were witnessed in the First Congregational and First Presbyterian churches of this city. In the former, thirty-four united with the church, and all but four on profession of faith. In the latter, twenty-one. Twelve by profession, the rest by letter. *A joyful solemn day.*

On the first Sabbath of next month, a number intend to unite with the Howard street church. What blessings in store you receive, we know not. These have cast their lot with God's people, henceforth and for all time, to work, to struggle, to rejoice, to pray. The very young and the youth, the middle aged, and the old man, all stood together at the altar.

"With" you, "numbered may we be,
Here and in Eternity,"

was the declaration and the act of those rejoicing new born souls. *Jesus Christ keep them,* " blessed of the Father," for the kingdom, prepared from the foundation of the world."

Young man, *with whom* is your lot cast? *with whom*, your head, your hands, your feet? *With whom*, crowding on through life? *with whom* to stand or fall, in the hard, rough conflicts, moving you to eternity? We ask not for what are you living, but *with whom*? Your crowd will tell for what. See the thousands that have turned and gone with Christ. Will you? With a serious heart ask yourself, with whom, am I? Going to the Judgment, look out *with whom* you go; for with whom, you there appear, with them you must forever be.

LADIES' PROTECTION AND RELIEF SOCIETY.

The Fifth Annual Meeting of this benevolent Society was held on Tuesday of this week in the First Congregational Church.

From the Report of the Secretary, Mrs. J. E. Sanford, we learn that the treasury has at no time been exhausted, and no worthy applicant denied prompt assistance; at the same time the resources of the society have been limited, and rigid economy unnecessarily exercised in carrying out the objects of the Society.

Its work is to visit the abodes of want, aid only so far as will encourage and elevate in the right way, to discriminate carefully between real necessity and imposture, to counsel the erring, to sympathise with the afflicted and suffering, and to cheer the desponding.

Much of this work is anticipated, and justly, we think, for the coming year. The great excitement which has carried so many to the mines that are *supposed* to exist in the North, will doubtless involve many families that are left behind, in want and need of aid, more or less—and the burden that will rest upon the Society will demand new energies and stronger efforts.

"THE HOME."—In October last it was decided by the Board of Managers, after much deliberation, to establish a Home. In accordance with this decision a house was leased on the corner of Tehama and Second streets, and Miss A. O. Strong was appointed Matron and Agent. The number who have received the benefits of the Home, since its establishment, have been thirty-five, women and children—a few of this number as boarders for a short time, but mostly individuals requiring *aid and protection from the Society*. Besides those at the *Home, one hundred and twenty-five* women and children have been aided during the year. The "*Home*" is designed for children, whose parents, either from intemperance, insanity, or other causes, neglect them, and for the sick and homeless. Some want a home and protection, only till they can find employment; others till they are restored to health and vigor. The Home, as an experiment, has succeeded so well, that the hope is expressed that the friends of the Society will not relax their efforts till a "*well endowed and permanent Home is secured.*"

DONATIONS in clothing, provisions and fuel are solicited from those who are not able to contribute money. Articles of clothing are kept at the office of the Society, for sale at cost. Orders for work left at the office, will be promptly filled. This is to meet the frequent applications to the Matron for work.

MEMBERSHIP.—The payment of five dollars constitutes a Member for a year; of twenty dollars at one time, an Honorary Member; of fifty dollars, a Life-Member.

The Report concludes with an acknowledgment of valuable assistance and encouragement received the year past from several physicians and clergymen, and to all who by their contributions, counsel and influence, show that they remember the poor.

The receipts for the year, per Treasurer's report, were $2,955 55. Expenditures, $2,928 55. Balance in the treasury, $27 02.

The officers elected are as follows:

Trustees—Mr. E. B. Goddard, Rev. E. S. Lacy, Mr. C. J. Dempster, Mr. J. B. Roberts, Mr. Nath'l Gray, Mr. A. B. Forbes, Capt. Macondray.

President—Mrs. Nathaniel Gray.
Vice President—Mrs. A. B. Reese.
Secretary—Mrs. Benjamin Devoe.
Treasurer—Mrs. E. B. Goddard.

Board of Managers—Mrs. S. B. Stoddard, Mrs. T. C. Hambly, Mrs. A. C. Nichols, Mrs. A. B. Forbes, Mrs. A. Jones, Mrs. O. L. Wheaton, Mrs. J. E. Beaton, Mrs. James Ross, Mrs. Sam'l Pillsbury, Mrs. J. B. Saxton, Mrs. J. B. Roberts, Mrs. Jessie Davidson, Mrs. E. Bannister, Mrs. S. H. Willey, Mrs. R. H. Swain, Mrs. Franklin Knox, Mrs. W. E. Van Allen, Mrs. A. G. Stiles, Mrs. J. S. Dungan, Mrs. Wm. Howe.

Addresses were made by Judge Tracy and Judge Shattuck. Both these gentlemen succeeded in impressing their ideas of Charity, its work and obligations, on the minds of those who had the pleasure of hearing them.

In a normal or perfect state of society, said Judge Tracy, Agur's prayer, "Give me neither poverty nor riches," would be answered. In such a society the lack of one would be made up by the possession of another. Labor would receive its reward, the laborer would be successful; but as the world now is, we find overgrown wealth on the one hand and squalid poverty on the other. Labor is not always rewarded—the industrious and deserving always successful. After discussing this condition of the world, he eloquently asked, *What shall we do?* We must take the world as we find it, but what shall we do with it? He pointed to charity, the simplicity of charity in its greatness, and its greatness in its smallest gifts. The cup of cold water—the friendly grasp of recognition—the divine choice of not 'give' word to the unfortunate and suffering, in Christ's name, how it [illegible] on Sunday in the day of judgment, [illegible] something for the [illegible] could [illegible]

THE FIRE STREET PRAYER MEETINGS

Are still held regularly every day at 8 to 9 o'clock and 12 to 1. The number in attendance is not so large as formerly, but it is encouraging to those who attend, to feel that the interest and the blessing of the meetings do not depend on crowds. A most excellent spirit still characterizes the meetings; the awakened sinner inquires what he must do; the anxious Christian renews his request again and again, that his brethren may be agreed with him, and help him to pray for the conversion of souls, that are burdening his own soul.

God is hearing prayer. We have heard no wish or desire expressed yet on the part of those who have been interested in these meetings to discontinue them. Can they be discontinued? See the crowds of strangers in the city; see what a harvest for hotels, restaurants, clothing stores, these crowds bring. Is there no harvest for Christ—for the church? See how every place for eating, drinking, sleeping, amusement, is open to receive them. Let the *Pine street church* remain open a few days, a few weeks, a few months longer for them; let the Young Men of the Association, who conduct and supervise these meetings, go to the "*What Cheer*," and other places, and invite them to come in. Go to the Fulsom street wharf, and see what gatherings; how dense excited and earnest the crowd is, every one in that crowd, at each departure of the steamer. In the hills where they were, they heard *rumors* of gold in the North. Upon rumor and nothing else, they are rushing off. They are told, by all the newspapers and various private correspondents to wait, not to come now—"*to wait one month*"—"till the river falls;" but no, they must go; they must be *first, second, third*, on the ground, and secure the gold, that *perhaps* is there.

It is possible that before the steamer sails, or while they are waiting for the next arrival from Victoria, you may persuade some to turn in thither and there show them the "*Gold tried in the fire*," gold, which maketh one rich toward God, and there is no perhaps about it; it is *sure*; they need not wait a month, till the streams dry up, but *now* they may possess it. All the better if the river runs full, swelling every estuary into streams. The *Pearl of great price* is the more precious, found in its amazing depths, and to sink for it, is to rise with it.

Who knoweth but that some of them will hear you! be persuaded! seek and find! Surely its no reason, because men's heads are full of Frazer River fortunes, that prayer and effort should cease. On their way, a word may be spoken which will do its work for their salvation. Christians praying for them at noon-day, leaving their books, their wares, their shops, to unite in fervent supplication for the stranger as well as the friend; the thought of it may set them to thinking and praying for themselves.

CLERICAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL.

REV. J. ROWELL has been transferred by the American Seamen's Friend Society from the Chaplaincy of Panama and Aspinwall to that of San Francisco. Mr. Rowell is expected to resume his duties here immediately.

REV. E. B. WALSWORTH and wife, of Marysville, left last Friday for the Sandwich Islands, to be gone some three months. During that time his church and people will be left without any regular supply.

REV. E. CORWIN, of San Jose, has received and accepted a call from the Fort Street Church, Honolulu, S. I., and will leave for his new field about the first of September.

REV. DR. SCOTT arrived on the *Golden Age* this week from the General Assembly, (O. S.) recently held at New Orleans, and over which body he presided as Moderator.

BISHOP SCOTT, of the M. E. Church, is on a visit to Vancouver Island. The Annual Conference of this State, over which he is to preside, will convene in September, in the city of Sacramento.

THE Church of the Advent, (Episcopal,) Rev. Mr. McAllister, Rector, have fitted up the building on the corner of Mission and Second streets for a place of worship for the present.

The Congregational Church in Santa Cruz is nearly finished, and will probably be dedicated in the early part of August.

REV. DR. PECK, of N. Y., (Methodist Episcopal,) arrived on the *Golden Age*, to labor permanently in this State. We need more such.

NINTH ANNIVERSARY SERMON.—Last Sunday morning, Rev. Mr. Benton, pastor of the Congregational church in Sacramento, preached to a large audience, his ninth anniversary sermon, it being nine years since he first landed in that city. Among numberous interesting and valuable statistics furnished, he stated that within that period, the Congregational church over which he has presided had received and expended $102,000, as follows: For the old church, on Sixth street, burned in the '54 fire, $14,000—new brick church, $42,000—salary of minister, $22,000—Sabbath schools, $5,500—contributions to other churches, charities, etc., $5,000—incidentals, for music, sexton, &c., $7,000. The church is now entirely out of debt, and is in a very prosperous condition.—*Sac. Bee.*

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The *Hawaiian Bible Society* held its annual meeting, May 26th, at the Bethel. Judge Andrews presided.

From the Secretary's report it appeared that the Society had existed seventeen years, had raised $6,205, distributed 6,290 Bibles, 3,728 Testaments, in nine different languages; 562 Bibles and 223 Testaments were distributed the past year.—*Friend.*

The *Hawaiian Missionary Society* held its anniversary May 25th. Rev. L. Smith, the Secretary, presented a full report of the operations of the Society.

Receipts of the Society the last year, $3,338 97. Expenditures, $3,707 25—showing a debt of $368 25.—*Ib.*

The *Hawaiian Tract Society* held its anniversary May 31st. The annual sermon was preached by Rev. B. W. Parker.—*Advertiser.*

Hawaiian Episcopal Church.—The *Polynesian* contains the following: We understand that a subscription is circulating, headed by their *Majesties*, to procure an annuity for an ordained clergyman of the Episcopalian denomination, to institute and officiate at a Hawaiian Episcopal Church in Honolulu. The *Advertiser* adds, "that the sum of $1,000 per annum has been pledged by a society in England toward the maintenance of the Episcopal service here."

If this new enterprise succeeds, which it doubtless will, there will be seven different places of worship in Honolulu—the *Seamen's Bethel*, Rev. S. C. Damon, Chaplain; *Fort Street Church*, temporarily supplied by Rev. Lorrin Andrews; *Methodist Church*, Rev. William S. Turner, Pastor; *King's Chapel*, Rev. E. W. Clark, Pastor; *Smith's Chapel*, Rev. Sewell Smith, Pastor; *Roman Catholic Church*, under the charge of Rt. Rev. Bishop Maigret. In two of the above churches services are conducted in the Hawaiian language.

[illegible] College closed its spring term by a public examination. After a vacation of ten weeks, it [illegible] again about the middle of August.

[illegible] about to be introduced in Honolulu by McFarlan, proprietor of the Commercial [illegible]

[illegible] cent was to be opened June 11th, by the [illegible] person. The new *Code* and the *French* [illegible] constitute the most important business [illegible]

[illegible] many as the above is its own com[illegible] condition, for better or worse, at the [illegible] dom.

STOCKTON SCHOOLS.

After reading the following letter, addressed to the editor of the Stockton *Argus*, ask yourself what do you know of the schools in *your place*? Do you ever go near them? Do you visit them? Do you visit them once a year? or even once in two years?

Hereafter do not fail to visit, and show your interest by your presence:

EDITOR ARGUS:—Availing ourselves, with what amount of time we could afford, myself and friend, through an invitation kindly extended to us, visited, on Thursday last, the public and private schools of Stockton. First in point of order, as well, perhaps, as attraction, we visited the female grammar school under the guidance and tuition of Miss Grove, where we were politely received, and favored with a recitation, which in the promptness exhibited in the responses, it would be difficult to find excelled elsewhere. The visits of parents and strangers are of such rare occurrence in the public schools, that we were objects of close scrutiny on the part of the scholars, and our motives apparently questioned. In addition to recitation we were favored with songs, one of which was sung to the tune of "Oh! what can the matter be?" and concluded with an enquiry as to the whereabouts of parents and trustees, that they so seldom visit the school! The children in this department of the public school have made remarkable proficiency in the transferring of maps of various countries, from memory to the black-board.

We visited the school under the management of Mrs. Payne, which we found densely crowded with bright-eyed girls, from the ages of four to fourteen years, all intent upon the studies in which they were engeged. Mrs. Payne exhibited, to our satisfaction, by her mild and effective government over so large a number, that she was eminently qualified to fill the position she occupies.

Our next visit brought us to the male department under the direction of Mr. Gibson and Mr. Mawson, held in the building on the corner of Main and Sutter streets, a place totally unfit for school purposes, both in locality and convenience. Everything but the bright, intelligent faces which gazed upon us wore a dilapidated and untidy appearance. It is a matter much to be regretted that the financial condition of the city compels the necessity of using such a building for public school purposes. We were pleased, however, with the advancement of the scholars, especially the study of arithmetic. They seem to wear an air of don't-care-ativeness, which we believed to be owing to a consciousness of the miserable apartment they occupied, and a feeling of regret that in this respect they were so unfortunate.

The Seminary of Dr. Collins next attracted our attention, where we passed an hour very agreeably entertained in the high order of recitation which came under our hearing. With the facilities possessed at this model institution, the pupils cannot do otherwise than improve rapidly, in whatever branch of study they may pursue. The system of government and instruction pursued by the Principals, is calculated to advance the interests of those who are brought within its operation. We witnessed several specimens of manuscript by the young ladies of the Seminary, which gave evidence of the neatness and good taste which characterized a branch of study highly important to all who would aspire to so necessary an accomplishment. With the seminary our rambles among the schools ended. We cannot close our remarks until we have urged upon parents and others interested in the cause of education, the duty devolving upon them, and the amount of pleasure they may derive by occasionally extending a visit to the school rooms where their sons and daughters are pursuing the studies that are calculated to fit them for the highest station of life, and render them bright ornaments to society.

Appreciating the friendly position of the *Argus* towards the public schools, we have intruded upon your patience to a greater extent than we should otherwise have done, and therefore crave your pardon, while we remain

Yours, &c., ***

STATE NEWS.

It is said that the Steamship Company have made over half a million of dollars by the Fraser river emigration.

Fraser river fever is rapidly abating; it is cooling off faster than the river is falling.

The ordinance excluding Chinamen from residing in the corporate limits of Nevada, has been declared unconstitutional by Justice Clark. They have a chance now of burning a few more towns.

The Alta Express Company was robbed at Yankee Jim's, on the 5th inst., of $7,314. A reward of $200 has been offered by the company. Arragements were promptly made for the payment of the losses.

The Yolo and Sacramento bridge was formally delivered to the owners on Wednesday, the 7th instant.

The Democratic primary elections in Nevada county, gave the Douglas Democrats a majority of of 17 over the Buchanan wing. The Convention met Saturday, the 10th inst.—result, two conventions, two sets of nominations, two sets of delegates to the State Convention.

Judge Norton has decided that Chief Engineer Whitney is entitled to his office until his successor is elected and qualified, and that his salary must be paid.

Miners are doing well at Kern river. Great excitement in Los Angeles about the discovery of new gold mines at Owen's Lake. They are *reported* to be rich beyond all precedent in California.—*Star.*

The grape crop presents a fine appearance. Apricots are a drug.—*Southern Vineyard.*

In the order of exercises of the public school of the Sisters of Charity, at Los Angeles, some of the hymns sung were: "*Hail Mary, Queen and Virgin pure*;" "*Gaude Virgo*;" "*Ave Santissima*;" "*The Star Spangled Banner*," &c.

No summary is complete without fire news. Destructive fires have swept Oroville twice since our last issue. Last year the property in Oroville was assessed at $700,000—the two fires, it is said, destroyed over $500,000. Fires have also done much damage in Stockton, Marysville and Upper Placerville. "Forest City, which was burned down about two months since, is almost entirely rebuilt." In San Francisco, alarms are frequent, but can never get the upper hand of the Fire Department.

ARRIVED.—We are happy to announce the safe return in good health, of the Rev. Dr. Wm. A. Scott, Pastor of Calvary Church, after an absence of three months, during which time he has visited New Orleans, St. Louis, Philadelphia, New York, and the principal cities of the South.—*Times.*

Mr. McKibben, one of our Representatives in Congress, arrived by the steamer last night. He was met at the steamer by some of his friends, by whom he was escorted to the Rasette House.—He was afterwards serenaded at his rooms.

NOT VERY CLASSICAL.—A Superintendent of Public Schools in a neighboring county is responsible for a literary production, of which the following is a specieman. The superintendent is belaboring or refuting a *Falsehood.*

"But I hope that the report of the Grand Jury will forever put a quietus on him and all other intolerant fanatics of his class, who may be compared to that brood of vipers of whom the Redeemer of the world warned all upright men when he compared them to whitened sepulchres, who are ever ready to meet a man with either the bland smile of a sycophantic parasite on their lip, or the sullen gloom of pious hypocracy on their brow, at the very time that they are plodding the most secret means of injuring their neighbor.

* * * * *

But before I am done with him, he will have cause to regret that he has not taken the part of an open, honorable, and unrelenting foe, who would give his antagonist every chance of defending himself. But such a course would not suit the dark and fiendish designs of one brought up in the school of dissembling hypocracy, and who, serpent like, tries to lavish on his victim the slime of adulation, in order to render his destruction more certain. When that expounder of religious fanaticism saw that he was foiled in his attempt to establish a charge, he had still the duplicty to call to his mercenary aid, an intolerant and stultified Saxon bigot, who had the stupid audacity to attempt to lecture a body of intelligtened Americans on the liberal and religious erudition of one of the most diabolical governments that ever human ingenuity formed for enslaving the minds of those who are so unfortunate as to be under its dominion."

SUNDAY IN PLACERVILLE.—Notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court, all the business houses in this city were closed on Sunday last except the saloons and fruit and cigar stores. All the clothiers, except two, in the city have agreed not to buy or sell any goods on Sunday, under a penalty of $50, to be paid into the city school fund.

ARRIVAL OF THE GOLDEN AGE.

DATES FROM NEW YORK TO JUNE 21st.

Important and Interesting Intelligence from the Atlantic States.

By the arrival of the *Golden Age* Tuesday evening, we have files from New York to the 21st June, and from Europe to the 9th June.

Frightful Steamboat Explosion.

A terrible catastrophe happened on the Mississippi river on Sunday morning, June 13th. The steamboat Pennsylvania, of Pittsburg, while on the way from New Orleans to St. Louis, when at Ship Island, about seventy-five miles below Memphis, exploded her boilers, caught fire and burned to the water's edge. Of taree hundred and fifty persons on board, it is believed that one hundred had perished, while of those saved nearly all were more or less injured.

Full particulars of this disaster are given in the St. Louis *Republican*, of the 16th. That paper estimates the number of persons killed and missing at two hundred. Mr. W. G. Mepham, a passenger, makes the following statement:

The steamer Pennsylvania left New Orleans on the 9th inst., with one hundred and twenty-five cabin passengers and one hundred and twenty-eight deckers. She afterwards took on board at Baton Rouge, Natchez and Vicksburg 62 passengers, and at Napoleon 10. There were 40 deck hands and firemen, 24 of the steward's crew, and 10 officers—making in all 450 souls.

Out of this number, 182 were rescued by a woodboat and about 70 others escaped in different ways. These numbers include the wounded and scalded. About 200 are lost and missing.

At about 6 o'clock, or the morning of the 13th, when the boat was about 70 miles below Memphis, she exploded four of her boilers while under way. At the time of the explosion she was near 300 yards from shore. The cabin was torn to pieces forward of her wheel-house. Very few of the passengers were out of their state-rooms at the time. The passengers in the after part of the cabin—men, women and children—rushed out, and the utmost confusion ensued among them, all supposing that the boat was on fire from the smoke and steam that came rushing through the cabin.

The following is a list of the lost so far as yet ascertained:

Father Delcross, Mrs. Witt and daughter, Foster Hurst, N. and S. Bantzeer, and Dennis Corcoran, of New Orleans; Joseph Pilan, of Texas; Mrs. Fulton, of St. Louis; E. Gleason, of New York; H. B. Nichols, of Texas; Mr. Lackey, of Mississippi; Mr. Seinter, John Sinkhorn, James Bowles, James Burns, Wm. Woodford, all of Louisville; Lewis J. Black, E. Generas and an English gentleman from Cuba, who has a sister living near Burlington, Iowa.

Oregon is not admitted.

Judge Douglas has read the Administration out of the Democratic party, in Illinois.

MAINE.—The Prohibitory Liquor Law passed by the last Legislature was ratified by the votes of the people on the 7th inst., very few being cast for the opposition or license law. The vote in Portland for prohibition was 1,256, and for license 23.

The citizens of the sixteenth ward, of New York, are highly indignant at the exclusion of the Bible from the free schools. A denunciatory meeting had been held.

A meeting of Dr. Cheever's church members had been held, at which forty-eight protesting members were dismissed from the church with letters of dismissal which will be anything but satisfactory to to them.

ARIZONA.—A strong military force will be diverted from the troops intended for Utah to Arizona. Lieut. Mowry, delegate from Arizona, will shortly return thither, charged with important government duties, but will be in Washington next December, the Senate having made a bill for the establishment of a Territorial Government a special order for that time.

On the 14th of June an Act was approved by the President, reducing the salaries of all persons engaged in the collection of the customs at San Francisco to a figure twenty-five per cent. above the salaries paid for the same services in New York.

The Post Master General had awarded the weekly mail service between St. Joseph via Salt Lake City and Placerville, (Cal.) to Carpenning & Co. The price is $293,000 per annum.

Certain amiable persons of New York propose to Dr. Bellows to get up a Christian theater, under the auspices of the clergy, and in like manner with the gospel. An Atlantic paper suggests the establishment of a holy hell.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in executive session, June 14, confirmed the following appointments:

Augustus Schell, Collector of the Port of New York.

George N. Sanders, Navy Agent of the Port of New York.

There was warm opposition to Sanders' confirmation, but it finally passed by a large vote. The Republican and two seceding Democratic Douglas senators were his warmest supporters.

Dr. Bradford, of New York, Consul at Rome.
Gabriel Fleurot, Consul at Bordeaux.
Gov. Wright, of Indiana, Minister at Berlin.
John P. Stockton, of New Jersey, son of the Commodore, Minister at Rome.
Joseph R. Chandler, of Pennsylvania, Minister at Naples,
E. Y. Fair, of Alabama, Minister at Belgium.
B. C. Yancy, of Georgia, Minister at the Argentine Republic.
Cotton Smith, Minister at Bolivia.
Mr. Dougherty, Marshal of the Southern District of Illinois.

A number of army appointments were confirmed, including M. R. Stevens as Captain of the Seventh Infantry.

It is understood the President will remove John Calhoun, Surveyor General of Kansas.

The President has tendered to Governor Winslow, of North Carolina, the Sardanian Mission, which the latter accepts.

At the recent session of the Senate, General Harney was confirmed as Brigadier General; Philip St. George Cook, as Colonel; Phillip S. Howe, as Lieutenant Colonel, and L. P. Graham, as Major of the Second Dragoons.

Mr. Fane was confirmed June 16, as Marshal of Kansas, in place of Dennis, removed; also, Mr. Smith as Surveyor of the Customs at a port in Northern New York.

The appointment of M. Mandeville, as Surveyor General of California, after a lengthy debate between Messrs. Broderick and Gwin, was laid over.

The appointment of the following named consuls is officially announced: Samuel E. Fabens, of Massachusetts, at Port Cayenne; Gilbert S. Miner, of Virginia, at Amapola Honduras; Wm. Bliss, of Pennsylvania, at Puerto Cabello; Robert D. Merrill, of New York, at Sydney, New South Wales; John P. O'Sullivan, of California, at Singapore; John B. Hayne, of Georgia, at Turks Island.

BILLS PASSED.—The following bills were finally passed June 12th, in addition to those already telegraphed:

The Army Appropriation Bill.
The Naval Appropriation Bill.
The Bill providing for seven steam sloops-of-war.
The Supplemental and Deficiency-Indian Appropriation Bill.
The Post Route Bill.
The Loan Bill for $20,000,000, with interest not exceeding five per cent.
A Bill granting a pension to Mary A. M. Jones.
A joint resolution to increase speed in carrying the mails from St. Joseph, Missouri, to Placerville, California.
A Bill making an appropriation for the completion of the military road from Astoria to Salem, in Oregon Territory.

MAIL CONTRACTS.

The contract with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has been extended one year by the Postmaster General and Secretary of the Navy, under authority of a previous law, to correspond with the term of the con ract with the steamship line on the other side to Aspinwall.

The Postmaster General completed a contract, June 19th, for the conveyance of a weekly mail to California from St. Joseph, Missouri, by way of Salt Lake City, with a branch contemplated to Oregon and Washington Territories, the contract for which will soon be made.

The several contracts made this session by the Postmaster General for overland routes will in a short time do more to open the interior of the continent, hold in check the Indian tribes and facilitate emigration than all the acts of Congress or the operations of the army.

The contracts for mail service across the continent now completed are from St. Joseph by Salt Lake, from Northwestern Missouri by Albuquerque, from Memphis by El Paso and from New Orleans by Indianola, Texas and El Paso, thus opening the entire continent North and South.

There is a fierce war between the parties who have made the contract—Benjamin, La Sere and others—with the Postmaster General and the Sloo party, about the Tehuantepec route. While the Postmaster General has made a contract with those who appeared to be in possession of the route, with the object only of facilitating the establishment of that important route, he has carefully guarded against committing the Department to any particular interest or claim. Whoever can establish their right and do what the Department requires, will be protected.

The Sloo opposition party to Benjamin La Sere and others of the Tehuantepec Company are active in pressing their claims. They have filed a declaration in which they say that the new company have insurmountable obstacles to encounter, because the law of Congress just passed limits the compensation to all new contracts for carrying mails by sea to postages; because the thirty-fourth article of the decree of Comonfort forfeits the grant if the work was suspended four months, and that nine months' suspension has occurred; because there is no treaty with Mexico securing the contract, that government having refused to make one; and because the new Company has not provided means to complete the contract, and in consequence, the contract has not been completed by delivery. On the contrary, the Postmaster-General finds authority in the law for making a new contract, and has carefully guarded against infringing upon the rights of any company by limitations and terms of contract, looking only to parties actually in possession, and requiring evidence of means to complete the contract.

The Administration expects that the great overland routes opened by the Postmaster-General will tend to counteract the check to emigration to our western shores which the restrictive monopolies imposed on the Panama route.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, it is said, are very bitter against the California Senator who has done so much to facilitate these overland communications.

The bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to take measures to shorten the time of carrying the mail from St. Joseph, Missouri, to Placerville, California, from thirty-eight to thirty days, failed to to receive the Executive signature.

The Ocean Postage Bill appropriates $346,000 for the transportation of the mails from New York to Liverpool, with a proviso that there be paid therefrom so much as may be required to procure the transportation of the mails on such days as the Collins steamers may fail to take them from New York. $328,350 for the mails from Panama to California, Oregon and back; $122,000 for the mails between San Francisco and Olympia; $22,400 for the mails on Puget Sound; $230,000 for the mails from New York via Southampton or Cowes to Havre; and $100,000 for the mails across the Isthmus. It is not lawful for the Postmaster to make any steamship or other new contract for conveying the mails on the sea for a longer period than two years, nor for any other compensation than sea and inland postages. He is authorized to cause the mails to be transported between the United States, and any lines for port or ports by steamships, paying therefor, if by an American vessel, sea and inland postage, and if by a foreign vessel, sea postage only. Preference is always to be given to an American over a foreign steamship, when departing from the same port for the same destination within three days of each other.

NEW ORLEANS VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.—From the N. O. *True Delta* we copy the following in relation to the result of the Vigilance Committee movement in that city. It will be borne in mind that the *Delta* was one of the papers which encouraged and supported that movement even in its most revolutionary aspect. The *Delta* says:

In city affairs the storm which was at its height when our last paper for the Pacific was issued, has been succeeded by the most perfect calm. The Vigilants although they had laid down their arms and resumed their respective avocations, have not disorganized, but, perhaps, are in a better position to effect good than at any other period since the existence of the body has been made public.

The day of election for municipal officers has come and gone, without anything of an especially notable character taking place. The day passed with more than usual quietness, and resulted in the election of Girard Stith for Mayor, and a majority of the Know Nothing candidates for the City Council by a very small majority.

Kansas.

A variety of outrages in Kansas are published in the Atlantic papers.

The excitement throughout the Territory continues and increases. The threatened invasion of Kansas by the Missourians has aroused the wrath of Mr. Denver, who says, that if the Governor of Missouri undertakes such a measure, he will "carry the war into Africa," by a counter invasion of Missouri. On the other hand, he had sent out the United States Marshal to arrest Capt. Montgomery, who was guarding the wounded men from the massacre on the Osage River, and looking out for any fresh outbreak of scoundrelism on the border.

Gov. Denver, it is reported, has avowed his intention of resigning his office at no distant day.

IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.

Dispatch from Governor Cumming.

The following is Governor Cumming's dispatch to the Secretary of State, narrating his experience in Salt Lake City:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., May 2, '58.

SIR:—You are aware that my contemplated journey was postponed in consequence of the snow on the mountains, and the canons between Fort Bridger and this city. In accordance with the determination communicated in former notes, I left camp on the 5th, and arrived here on the 12th ult.

Some of the incidents of my journey are related in the annexed note, addressed by me to Col. A. S. Johnson, on the 15th ult:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., May 15, '58.

SIR:—I left camp on the 5th, en route to this city, in accordance with a determination communicated to you on the 3d inst., accompanied by Col. Kane, as my guide, and two servants. Arriving in the vicinity of the spring, which is on the south side of the "Quaking Asp," hill, after night, Indian camp fires were discerned on the rocks overhanging the valley. We proceeded to the spring, and after disposing of the animals, retired from the trail beyond the mountain. We had reason to congratulate ourselves upon having taken this precaution, as we subsequently ascertained that the country lying between your outposts and the Yellows, is infested by hostile renegades and outlaws from various tribes.

I was escorted from Bear River Valley to the western end of Echo Canon. The journey through the canon being performed, for the most part, after night, it was about 11 P. M. when I arrived at Weber Station. I have been everywhere recognized as the Governor of Utah; and so far from having encountered insults and indignities, I am gratified in being able to state to you that in passing through the settlements I have been universally greeted with such respectful attentions as are due to the representative of the executive authority of the United States in the Territory.

Near the Warm Springs, at the line dividing Great Salt Lake and Davis counties, I was honored with a formal and respectful reception by many gentlemen, including the Mayor and other municipal officers of the city, and by them escorted to lodgings previously provided, the Mayor occupying a seat in my carriage.

Ex-Governor Brigham Young paid me a call of ceremony as soon as I was sufficiently relieved from the fatigue of my mountain journey to receive company. In subsequent interviews with the Ex-Governor, he has evinced a willingness to afford me every facility which I may require for the efficient performance of my administrative duties. His course in this respect merits, I fancy, with the approval of a majority of this community. The Territorial seal, with other public property, has been tendered me by William H. Hooper, Esq., late acting Secretary, *pro tem.*

I have not yet examined the subject critically, but apprehend that the records of the United States Courts, Territorial library and other public property remain unimpaired.

Having entered upon the performance of my official duties in this city, it is probable that I will be detained for some days in this part of the Territory.

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With feelings of profound regret I have learned that Agent Hurt is charged with having incited to acts of hostility the Indians of Umpta Valley. I hope that Agent Hurt will be able to vindicate himself from the charges contained in the enclosed letter from Wm. H. Hooper, late Secretary, *pro tem.*, yet they demand a thorough investigation.

I shall probably be compelled to make a requisition upon you for a sufficient force to chastise the Indians alluded to, since I desire to avoid being compelled to call out the militia for that purpose.

* * * * * * *

Young, Kimball and most of the influential men, have left their commodious mansions, without apparent regret, to lengthen the long train of wagoners. The masses everywhere announce to me that the torch will be applied to every house indiscriminately, throughout the country, so soon as the troops attempt to cross the mountains. I shall follow these people and endeavor to rally them. Numbers whom I have met appear to be in dread of the Indians, whom the distressed condition of the whites has encouraged to commit extensive depredations. I may, at least, quiet the apprehensions of these persons, and induce some of them to return.

Our military force could overwhelm most of these poor people, involving men, women and children in a common fate; but there are among the Mormons many brave men, accustomed to arms and horses; men who would fight desperately as guerrillas, and, if the settlements are destroyed, will subject the country to an expensive and protracted war, without any compensating results. They will, I am sure, submit to trial by their peers, but they will not brook the idea of trials by "juries composed of teamsters and followers of the camp," nor of an army encamped in their cities or dense settlements.

I have adopted means of recalling the few remaining Mormons in arms who have not yet, it is said, complied with my request to withdraw from the canons and eastward frontier. I have also taken measures to protect the buildings which have been vacated in the northern settlements. I am sanguine that I will save a great part of the valuable improvements there.

I shall leave this city for the south to-morrow. After I have finished my business there, I shall return as soon as possible to the army, to complete the arrangements which will enable me before long I trust, to announce that the road between California and Missouri may be travelled with perfect security by teams and emigrants of every description.

I shall restrain all operations of the military for the present, which will probably enable me to receive from the President additional instructions, if he deems it necessary to give them.

A. CUMMING, Gov. Utah.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State, Washington City, D. C.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 14.

General Scott is in the receipt of dispatches from General Johnston, dated at Camp Scott, and five days later than those from Governor Cumming, though sent by the same express.

General Johnston arrives at conclusions directly opposite to those of Governor Cumming, touching the intentions of the Mormons, who, he says, are arming and fortifying at every point.

The Administration is now fearful that Governor Cumming has been deceived. The next dispatches will be looked for with interest.

Many gentlemen conversant with the Utah affairs think the President acted prematurely in proclaiming peace. Private accounts from Salt Lake represent Governor Cumming as almost a prisoner and the Mormon leaders as exercising full sway over the minds of the people.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 19.

Additional details by the Salt Lake mail say that seventy Mormon families had arrived at Camp Scott asking protection, which was given.

Captain Harris, with 250 head of beef cattle, was met at Harris' Ford, 15 miles this side of Camp Scott.

For two weeks the troops have been living on eight ounces of flour, and a half pound of beef per day.

The mail party averaged 65 miles per day for the whole trip

Private but authentic advices accompanying Gen. Johnston's dispatches from Utah, state that the submission of the Mormons was sullen and unsatisfactory, and notwithstanding all their professions, they still held actual military possession of all the passes.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The mail steamer *Vanderbilt* made the trip between land and land in six days and ten hours, bringing dates from Europe to the 9th of June. Its news will be found very important.

England.

The late British aggressions on American commerce in the Gulf of Mexico had been noticed in the House of Lords, and, in reply to Lord Clarendon, the Earl of Malmesbury made some explanatory remarks on the subject. The British Government had not then received official accounts of the reported aggressions, but Lord Malmesbury intimated that orders had been sent to the officers in command of the cruisers to cease overhauling the American ships. The final settlement of this question, we suppose, can only be attained through the routine of diplomacy. In the meantime the English press recognize the justice of the stand which the American people have taken on this question. A debate in Parliament on the ballot had evoked various opinions on the success of the institution in the United States. Upon a division, the introduction of the ballot in Great Britain was negatived by a large majority.

We extract a short extract from the speech of Lord Malmesbury on the subject of visiting American vessels Statements have also been made that considerable annoyance has been occasioned to American trading vessels lying at anchor at Havana, from a system of rowing round those vessels, watching their cargoes taken out and taken in, exercising surveillance and espionage over them, and finally chasing them out to sea after they left the port. It has also been stated that many American ships in the Gulf have been brought to by our cruisers and searched. Now, I say I have not the least idea whether these statements made, are correct or not, but these are the statements made, and your lordships know that neither international law nor the treaty of 1842 would justify us in taking such measures as these. I entirely agree with what my noble friend has said as to the American flag being constantly prostituted to cover the Slave-trade, and other illegal acts, and I think it is highly desirable that some agreement should be made between the two countries, by which it may be distinctly understood what proceedings ought to be taken between the two countries, by which it may be distinctly underrtood what proceeding ought to be taken by their officers respectively for effectually discovering the impositions to which I have alluded, and which will not be offensive to honest traders. (Hear, hear.) It is to that point I have directed the attention of the Government of the United States, and that no later than in a conversation which I had this morning with the American Minister, and I think I may say there has not been any great difference of views between us. (Hear, hear.) After that conversation has been reported to the United States Government, after the delivery of the dispatch which I have written to Lord Napier, and after the orders that have been sent to our officers in those seas, I hope there will be no repetition of such acts as have been described to us, whether truly or not. (Hear, h

The Government Treasury Notes command ¼ premium for the 4½ per cents., and the 3 per cents. at 4@4¼ discount. These give but small interest, but market the rate for best securities.

The Exchange market has been dull. There was little demand for remittance, and rates were lower. Bankers' names, 9¼ Bank bills, 9¾@9¾, and good commercial bills ranged 8¾@9¼; France, 5.10¼@5.12½. The export of gold has been less than last week.

The supply of money is on the increase, and call loans have been returned at 4 per cent. The Treasury Notes of the Government are all times the very best investment, because their safety is beyond doubt. They bear interest, and the amount, principal and interest, is available at any time, hence there can be no better investment, and the price of this investment is the test for the top price of money. The 4½ per cent. Treasury Notes bear ¾ per cent. premium, which is 4¾ per cent. for money. The 3 cent. premium, indeed from the extreme Western States the shipments are quite large in quantity if lower in price. There is, however, as yet, little disposition to invest the accumulating means in goods or materials. The course of prices is not yet determined. The raw materials—wool, cotton and silk—although lower than last year, tend still downwards, and do not therefore attract money. The cost of new goods must be determined to some extent by the rates for materials, and these must must be settled before the course of this market will manifest itself. That there will be a demand for goods in excess of the supply, there is no doubt, since the "candle burns at both ends"—the consumption is going on and the make is small—but when this will manifest itself is the problem, probably not this Fall—not until another Spring.

The following is to-day's bullness at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Receipts	$106,410 22
Payments	317,841 36
Balance	5,410,238 42

The receipts include $65,000 from Customs.—*U. S. Exm.*

BUSINESS.

The prominent feature in trade during the past week has been the large demand for Meat Provisions and Flour for shipment to Victoria and Bellingham Bay. Other staple articles have also been sent forward to those points, but in lesser quantities. From the 28th June to the 10th inst. inclusive, there cleared for the northward exclusive of Oregon, 8 steamers, 6 ships, 4 barks, 2 brigs and 10 schooners, all full of passengers and freight. As we write, there are 20 steam and sailing vessels advertised for the same quarter, and some of the latter have their entire freight capacity already engaged. The indications are that these new northern markets will be glutted with goods and that large quantities will be shipped back here.

The demand for Flour during the past week has been so large as to nearly bare the market of stocks; some of the city millers have sold all that they can deliver to the middle of the present week. Prices are fully $1 per bbl. higher than on Monday last, and choice Wheat sold on Friday and Saturday at 4¼c per lb. Under these circumstances we may look for large receipts from the country this week.

The effect upon Bacon and Pork has not been less marked. At the close of the week the jobbing rates were advanced to 21½c for Extra Clear Bacon, $40 for Clear, and $37 50 for Mess Pork per bbl, and further large purchases were made of parcels to arrive at rates paying a very handsome advance upon cost and charges. Lard has declined, and sales were made of 10-lb tins on Friday and Saturday at 20c. Butter is also dull and lower—best brands offering at 38c.

Refined sugars have declined, but the demand for consumption at the reduced rates has been so large that the stock is again quite reduced, and we look for a rally within the present week as by no means unlikely.

Barley has come in freely during the past week and met pretty ready sale at $1 @ $1.05 per 100 lbs. Prime old, for brewing purposes, commands $1.20 @ $1.21. Choice Oats were sold in the week at 2½c, but at the close were obtainable at 2c. Beans have been in demand for shipment to Victoria and are higher; we quote Double White at 3c and Bayos 2½c @ 3c.

Groceries generally are lower. Rio Coffee, first quality, was sold at auction at 11½c. Large offerings of fresh Teas have been made at auction, of which nothing beyond sample lots could be disposed of at exceedingly low prices. Dried Apples have declined to 10 @ 10½c.

The shipment of treasure per *Golden Gate* on the 5th instant, was—

For New York	$1,163,817.86
For England	444,137.93
For Panama	10,935.57
Total	$1,618,891.46 ?

The *Neptune's Car*, which cleared on the 3d instant, for Hong Rong, but has not yet sailed, has $370, 00 in Mexican Dollars.

There have been ten arrivals thus far this month from home Atlantic ports, and five or six vessels are due as we write.

Merc. Gaz. and Shipp. Register.

Right of Search—Outrages

The community has been exceedingly surprised in the last few weeks at the successive arrivals of accounts of the stopping, firing at, boarding and searching more than two score American merchantmen, by vessels of war belonging to British armed cruisers, apparently with no other intention as far as yet learned, than to enforce the right of search. Advices of the most unqualified character confirm the facts leave no shadow of doubt in relation to the character of the outrages. They are so gross and wanton, however, as to make the public slow to believe that they can be justified by the British government, although the British officers allege that they are acting under orders. It is very possible, however, that these orders may have been misunderstood, the more manifest habits of the officers in charge of them do not inspire confidence in their capacity for much understanding. This gives rise to another fear, that sinse the government of Europe sometimes, to effect an object, use worthless instruments that may be afterwards disavowed and thrown away. It is hard to believe, however, that the British government should at this juncture authorize such outrages, the more so that the right of search has, after being pertinaciously asserted for more than half a century, been abandoned by the British government

It has been asserted in the daily papers that the object is to suppress piracy—meaning the slave trade. This is, however, a false issue, since that trade has never been declared piracy by them. The attempt was made to introduce it into the law of nations at the Congress of Vienna and failed; it failed in the negotiations with England in 1858, in spite of the efforts of the United States to make it the basis of a general action with the States of Europe and America; it failed in the attempted quintuple treaty of 1842. It is, therefore, absurd to call slave dealers "pirates" in order tq justify the search of an American vessel to prove if she is a pirate. Lord Stowell, in the case of the Louis, asserted "that no authority can be found which gives any right of visitation or interruption over the vessel and navigation of other States on the high seas, except what the rights of war give to belligerents against neutrals." That learned judge also remarked that "no nation has a right to force its way to the liberation of Africa by trampling upon the independent rights of other States, or to execute an emnity good by means that are unlawful; or to press forward to a great principle by breaking through other great principles that stand in the way." The right demanded by the British government was that of an irresponsible exercise of force.

The United States Supreme Court, in the case of the Mariana Flora, decided that the piratical character of vessels navigating the ocean must be ascertained by other means than the exercise of the right of visitation and search. This which is law, is also common sense. The New York Tribune, on the other hand, argues thus:

"But civil requirement that a merchant ship should show her papers to a national vessel, in order that pirates or slavers shall not shelter themselves behind the impunity accorded to the flags of friendly nations, seems to us no abuse at all—no exaction—but something that an honest ship should cheerfully and promptly accede to."

If this idea were carried out there would be no protection to person or property. Thus great cities are notoriously infested with theories. Suppose, therefore, a detective of a peculiar religious sect should arrest the Rev. H. Ward Beecher on his way to his pulpit and detain him for search, and the proof of identity, it would certainly subject him, as well as his congregation, to some inconvenience. But, says the Tribune, no honest man ought to object to the search, there are so many rogues that go in the garb of parsons. Again, there is a stringent law against obscene publications. Suppose the Tribune press should be stopped at night, until the type should be carefully examined, lest it contain obscene matter—and some it is rival always reaches its subscribers—the right of search would become very disgusting.

The Portuguese bill for the suppression of the slave trade was before the House of Lords, August 15, 1836. The Duke of Wellington opposed it, remarking:

"That though some nations, and one great nation in particular—the United States, with whom this country has no treaties for putting down the slave trade. Now as to searching vessels of the United States' papers, he (the duke) might judge from the correspondence of the Consul at Havana, there was every probability not only that there would be no inclination on the part of the United States to permit the detention of their vessels and the examination of their papers, but that that power would decidedly resist any such attempt on our part. (Hear, hear.) Now their forbidding might rely upon it, that for every vessel of the United States detained by our cruisers, for however short a time, this country would be held responsible for all the demurrage and so on."

The measure fell through, was attempted to be renewed in the quintupie treaty; and again failed; and M. Guizot declared in the Chamber, in relation to the year 1845, that "Messieurs, les Etats-Unis sont libres, ils resteront libres." The United States are free and will remain free.) The British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs declared at the same time that "if a British officer boarded a shaver DURING SLAVER OR BOARD, he would have no power to do anything in the matter, if the slaves were really American."

This has long been the course of the question. From an unlimited claim, it has been talked down to a virtual abandonment, and it is difficult now to believe that the claim has been in practice within the assertion of the British government. As, however, Lord Palmerston is out of power, "the strange old dodge" may be expected to bring him back again.—*U. S. Economist.*

HOW TO CALCULATE EXCHANGE.

In reply to a correspondent, the *Bankers' Magazine* gives the following explanation of how Exchange is calculated, based upon the quotations as usually published:

The current rates of exchange at New York on European cities were as follows on the dates given:

Bills at 60 days on	*April 28.*	*May 11.*	*May 18.*
London	108¼@ 109	6'109¾ @ 110	109¾@ 110
Paris	5 20 @5 15	5 12½@5 11¼	5 12½@5 11¼
Basle & Zurich	5 17½@5 15	5 11¼@5 10	5 11¼@5 10
Antwerp	5 17½@5 15	— @ —	— @ —
Amsterdam	41¾@ 41¾	41¾@ 41¾	41¾@ 41¾
Hamburg	36½@ 37	— @ 37	— @ 37
Bremen	70¾@ 70¾	— @ —	70¾@ 70¾
Frankfort on the Main,	41¾@ 41¾	— @ —	41¾@ 41¾
Berlin	72¾@ 73	73 @ 72¾	— @ 72¾
Leipsic	72¾@ 73	73 @ 72¾	— @ 72¾
Cologne	72¾@ 73	73 @ 73½	— @ 73¾

Commercial bills on London are worth 109@109¾, according to the character of the drawers. For the benefit of our correspondent, as well as those who do not understand the process of converting dollars into foreign funds, it may be well to state the real prices according to the above quotations.

On Paris, 5.20@5.15 is 5 francs and 20 or 15 centimes in Paris for every dollar paid here; or 520 or 515 francs for every hundred dollars. Of course, if it is less than 5.20—or in other words, the purchaser gets less in *Paris for his money* and *vice versa*.

On Amsterdam and Frankfort, 41¾@41¾ are sold at 41¾@41¾ cents for a florin or guilder. That is 241 florins or guilders for 100 dollars.

On Hamburg the quotation is 36½ to 36¾ cents per mare banco—a money of account, as is the pound sterling—there being no real mare banco. If in gold, silver or paper; a bill for 1,000 mares banco is understood to cost $365@368.75.

On Bremen the quotation is 73¾@73 cents per rix dollar, the current money of account at that city. Thus a bill of 1,000 rix dollars on Bremen sells at New York for $787 50@790.

The quotations for sterling bills, 108¾@109, &c., is an anomaly in commerce, and sustained here by long usage. The pound sterling is computed at 4 44 (four dollars and forty-four cents), when in fact the English gold sovereign, which represents the pound sterling, is worth $4 83, 4 84 to 4 86. Thus a bill on London for one hundred pounds sterling is worth the nominal par..... $444 44
Add nine per cent. nominal premium or..... 40 00
Total cost..... $484 44
Add one per cent. for sixty days interest..... 4 84
Actual cost..... $489 28

Or if money be worth only four per cent. as at present, the bill will not about $487 67.

It has been suggested repeatedly of late years, that the quotations for sterling bills in this market be made in the same way as for gold sovereigns. Thus, if a party applies at a broker's for 100 sovereigns for remittance, he is told they are worth $486@486; so should sterling bills be quoted, so many dollars and cents *per pound*. It is time that this anomaly in commercial transactions were abolished by our bill drawers, and that the quotations be reduced to a common sense standard, as is the case with bills on Bremen, Hamburg, and *all other* places on which bills are drawn here. As the purchase and sale of bills on England are confined to some five or six leading houses in or near Wall street, it only remains for these few houses to establish a new tariff or table of quotations.

PRODUCTION OF WINE IN FRANCE.

From an authentic source we obtain the annexed statement of the exact production of wine in France during the seven years, 1848-54. Since 1854, no record of the production has appeared.

	Hectolitres.	Imperial gallons.
1848	51,622,152	1,342,172,000
1849	35,565,213	924,430,000
1850	44,417,553	1,152,942,900
1851	39,429,229	1,025,154,000
1852	28,460,601	740,000,000
1853	22,961,717	569,196,000
1854	10,789,869	280,540,000

The hectolitre is reckoned at 26 imperial gallons

For ten years, preceding the year 1851, when the vine disease began to appear, the average production of wine in France was 924,000,000 gallons annually, and of this the exports averaged but 38,294,880 gallons to all countries; and to Great Britain, the nearest neighbor and a great wine-drinking country, the average exports of wines from France for at least fifty years, has been no more than 500,000 gallons annually. Since 1850 the exports of wine from France to all countries, have been—

In 1851	gallons	50,149,078
In 1852		58,901,190
In 1853		44,130,438
In 1854		29,908,919

From the foregoing tables it will readily be seen how very great has been the effect of the vine disease, which appeared in 1851-2.—*Merchants' Magazine.*

The issue of a California newspaper is incomplete now-a-days, without an article upon Frazer River. Hence we feel obligated in a measure to make some reference to the subject, although we must confess our entire inability to communicate any additional information beyond what has been furnished by the daily press. The extent and richness of the northern gold fields is still a mooted question. Many people who have been to Victoria and returned, do not hesitate to pronounce the whole thing a "humbug." We think, however, that the weight of evidence is decidedly in favor of the existence of the precious metal in large quantities on Frazer River, and this supposition is strengthened by the fact that the great bulk of the California miners who have gone thither, still retain confidence that when the water falls they will obtain ample reward for their enterprize and labor. Thus far, only some $12,000 of Frazer River dust has been received here at the Mint and private assay offices. That so little gold has arrived here, however, is not, under the circumstances, a sufficient reason for pronouncing the mines a "humbug." The course of the trade has been such that the bulk of the gold dug has gone into the hands of the Hudson's Bay Company's Agents, and without much doubt the Company has a large sum accumulated, which for some reason or other they have not chosen as yet to ship away.

Notwithstanding the mixed nature of the accounts reaching us for the past ten days, the stream of emigration northward has not slackened. Nineteen steam and sailing vessels have departed since the 1st inst., and all filled to repletion with passengers and freight. Vessels put up for Victoria are engaged full of freight in two or three days, no matter what their capacity, the announcement that the Company would throw open Fraser River to free trade, having given a great stimulus to shipments of goods, especially provisions and breadstuffs.

We apprehend that the Victoria and Bellingham Bay markets will be overstocked, which seems the more to be feared because warehousing facilities are as yet so limited at those points.

The last advices from the East show no increased disposition to emigrate to California on account of the Frazer River discoveries. People there require more tangible allurements than have sufficed to create a *furore* here. It is to be remembered, however, that what facilities are given for emigtating to this coast, are so costly as to amount to a virtual prohibition upon the movements of laboring men. A quarter section of public land in Iowa or Wisconsin can be bought, and necessary tenements erected, for the sum which a man with his family of four or five persons has to expend now for a steerage passage to California. The interests of the State require a line of screw steamers running from here to New York, by which passengers can be transported profitably at one-half of the present prices, and we have great satisfaction in being enabled to state positively, that such a line, composed of first class vessels, will be put on the route and in regular operation, within six months from the date, and possibly earlier. The enterprize is in the hands of merchants at the East, possessing energy, judgment and ample means, and the Panama Railroad Directors are understood to have aided the project with a subscription of $100,000 to the capital stock.

Merc. Gaz. and Shipp. Register.

NO FAMILY can afford to be without Mustang Liniment in their house. The many accidents we are liable to, may render it necessary any moment, and nothing is capable of performing such a certain cure. (*Extract.*) "In lifting the kettle from the fire it caught and scalded my hands and person very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. It was an awful sight. * * * The Mustang Liniment appeared to extract the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly and left no scar of account. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 *Broad-St., Philad'a.*"

It is truly a wonderful article. It will cure any case of Swelling, Burns, Stiff Joints, Eruptions or Rheumatism. For Horses, it should never be dispensed with. One Dollar's worth of Mustang has frequently saved a valuable horse. It cures Galds, Sprains, Ringbone, Spavin and Founders. *Beware of imitations.* Sold in all parts of the habitable Globe. jy15-1m

The Mustang Liniment cures Rheumatism;
The Mustang Liniment cures Stiff Joints;
The Mustang Liniment cures Burns and Wounds;
The Mustang Liniment cures Sores and Ulcers;
The Mustang Liniment cures Caked Breasts and Sore Nipples;
The Mustang Liniment cures Neuralgia;
The Mustang Liniment cures Corns and Warts;
The Mustang Liniment is worth

$1,000,000 DOLLARS PER ANNUM

To the United States, as the preserver and restorer of valuable Horses and Cattle. It cures all Sprains, Galds, Wounds, Stiff Joints, &c.

Will you answer this question? Did you ever hear of any ordinary Sore, Swelling, Sprain or Stiffness, either on man or beast, which the Mustang Liniment would not cure? Did you ever visit any respectable Druggist in any part of the world—in Europe, Asia or America—who did not say "it was the greatest discovery of the age?" Sold everywhere. Every family should have it; three sizes.

PARK & WHITE,
Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast,
132 Washington st., opposite the Market, San Francisco.
THE TRADE supplied on the most liberal terms. m27-1m

DIED.

On Monday evening, June 28th, of chronic diarrhœa, Henry Peabody Richardson, infant son of Rev. H. and Sarah Richardson, of Santa Rosa, Sonoma Co., aged about six months.

GEORGE B. HITCHCOCK,
STATIONER,
BLANK BOOKS & FINE STATIONERY,
WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPERS,
Inks of all Kinds, &c.
Gold Pens and Pocket Cutlery of the best quality constantly on hand.
Sansome Street, bet. Clay and Commercial.
jy15-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

NOTICE.
THE FULTON FOUNDRY
AND
IRON WORKS,
HINCKLEY & CO.,
HAVE BEEN REMOVED
FROM DAVIS TO FIRST STREET,
Between Market and Mission Streets.
☞ All orders for CASTINGS and REPAIRS attended to promptly.
jy15-tf HINCKLEY & CO.

PLOW HARNESS—WAGON HARNESS—CART HARNESS—
HAMES AND COLLARS.
A few sets for sale low.
ap6-2m J. D. ARTHUR.

STORE AND SHIP TRUCKS—Large size.
For sale by J. D. ARTHUR.
ap5-2m Washington street, near Davis.

ROPE WALK.
MANILLA ROPE OF ANY SIZE, MANUFACTURED to order, and have constantly on hand a large assortment of
Manilla Rope, all sizes
ALSO,
Bale Rope, and Whale Line.
TUBBS & CO.,
sept 26-3m 139 Front street

OX BOWS—1¼-inch and 2-inch, best quality.
For sale low by the case.
ap6-2m J. D. ARTHUR.

T
For sale low by
ap6-2m J. D. ARTHUR.

PANNING SHELLS—Assorted size, in cases of 5 each
For sale by J. D. ARTHUR.
ap5-2m Washington street, near Davis.

HORSE RAKES—Revolving and Steel Wire.
Just received and for sale by
ap6-2m J. D. ARTHUR.

REWARD BIBLES.

I WISH TO SAY AGAIN TO THE SABBATH School children in the State, that there are plenty of REWARD BIBLES on hand to supply all who commit to memory the answers to the questions in the Assembly's Catechism, and recite them at one time.

S. H. WILLEY.
Howard Street Presbyterian Church, San Francisco, June 26, 1858.

ALAMEDA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
—FOR—
YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND LADIES.
DR. W. GROVE DEAL, PRINCIPAL.

THE eighth session of the Institute will open THURSDAY, July 15th, 1858.

LOCATION.

The Alameda Collegiate Institute is located in a pleasant Oak Grove, in the village of Alameda, in sight of the Bay and City of San Francisco.

Contra Costa and Opposition Steam Ferry Boats touch at our landing, from which stages convey passengers immediately to the Institute.

The place is remarkable for its healthiness and delightful climate; and is equal to any for its quiet, morality and freedom from everything that would divert the students from their studies.

TERMS.	Five mos.
Board, Tuition in English Branches and Ancient Languages, and Washing	$185 00
Music, including use of instrument	50 00
Modern Languages, each	25 00
Embroidery	20 00
Tuition in English Branches, per session	30 00
Classics and Mathematics	35 00

Bills due half yearly in advance. This regulation must be complied with, unless special arrangements are made with the Principal.

Each scholar must have every article of clothing marked with her or his name.

Boarders supply their own Bedding, Napkins and Lights. Books and Stationery supplied at city prices.

No deduction made for absence or parts of a month.

For further information, address
DR. W. GROVE DEAL,
je17-1m Alameda, or San Francisco.

Langton's Pioneer Express.
—
CONNECTING AT MARYSVILLE AND NEVADA WITH
RELIABLE EXPRESSES
To all Parts of California, the Atlantic States and Europe.

WE WILL DISPATCH DAILY EXPRESSES FROM the following places:

In Sierra County.			
Downieville,	Goodyear's Bar,	Monte Christo,	
Forest City,	Scale's Diggings,	Poker Flat,	
Smith's Flat,	Brandy City,	Cox's Bar,	
Minnesota,	Morrison's,	Nebraska City,	
Chips' Flat,	Craig's Flat,	Native Ame'n Hill,	
Eureka,	Independence Hill,		
In Yuba County.			
Park's Bar,	Grenville,	Galena Hill,	
Dusty's Bar,	Oregon House,	Young's Gold Hill,	
Rose's Bar,	Foster's Bar,	Slate Range,	
Long's Bar,	Camptonville,	Indian Valley,	
Timbuctoo,	Rallroad Hill,		
In Nevada County.			
Washington,	Cherokee,	Moore's Flat,	
Alpha,	San Juan,	(or Clinton.)	
Montezuma,	Humbug City,	Woolsey's Flat,	
Little York,	French Corral,	Orleans Flat,	
Red Dog,	Sweetland's,	Eureka South,	
Snow Point,			
In Nevada City,			

GRASS VALLEY AND NEVADA.

☞ TREASURE, PACKAGES and LETTERS transmitted to and from the above points with unrivaled dispatch and security.

☞ GOLD DUST and COIN forwarded to all parts of the United States and Europe, insured or uninsured, at as low rates as can be done by any house with security.

Our Treasure Express will always be accompanied by faithful Messengers.

☞ NOTES, DRAFTS, BILL, &c., collected or negotiated, and all orders attended to promptly.

☞ PURCHASES of every description made. Forwarding of Merchandize and Commissions of every nature, attended to intelligently and with promptitude.

je 17 LANGTON & CO., Proprietors.

PALMER'S PATENT ARTIFICIAL LEGS

OBTAINED by applying at the office of the Bulletin, to JARVIS JEWETT.
San Francisco. Jan. 15. 1858. 8m*

CIRCULAR.

THE SECOND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE OF THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO,

WILL BE HELD IN THAT CITY IN SEPTEMBER next, commencing on WEDNESDAY, the 1st, and continuing open at least fifteen days.

The present Directory of the Institute, with the light of experience shed before them by the efforts of their predecessors, and with the precedent already set establishing the fact, beyond a doubt, that an Industrial Exhibition can be gotten up in this city equal to a successful examination, enter upon the task before them with buoyant hopes and bright anticipations, entirely free from all apprehensions of failure in this, the second effort of the Institute. While it will be the constant aim of the members of the new Board to imitate the example of those of the old in their zeal, energy and harmonious action; it will be their steady care to avoid, if possible, any errors which experience may have detected in the working operations of the system before adopted. They require the hearty co-operation of all who may desire to become contributors to the display, and to secure the approving smiles and generous patronage of an appreciative public.

The advantages which have accrued from our first Exhibition, are so numerous and obvious, as to have secured already to its projectors, and those who aided them in the enterprise, a hearty thanks and commendations of all who feel an interest in the progress and welfare of our State. The Exhibition presented in a tangible form unmistakable evidences of the rapid strides which had been and were still being made in the development of the Mechanical, Agricultural and Mineral resources of our youthful State. It tended to the dissemination of correct information concerning our immense natural resources, and awakened in the minds of the ingenious new ideas concerning their development. The exhibit of what had been done, pointed out so plainly what still remained to be accomplished, that a spirit of emulation was at once aroused among all classes of the community, and latent talents were developed, that under ordinary circumstances would before unthought of. All this must result in immeasurable benefits, and when its record is read abroad—establishing, as it must, in the minds of all who are open to conviction, the fact that California presents such advantages as are nowhere else to be found, not only to the operative workman of every grade, but to the capitalist, in the investment of capital in any legitimate channel—it must have the tendency to bring to our shores an increasing immigration, which is the great want of our State and only want.

It is earnestly hoped that the coming Fair will in no wise fall short of the attractiveness of the last; but that, on the contrary, a marked improvement will be visible in every department; and to that end, a central building will be extended for an exhibit of the products of every branch of industry, embracing works of art of every description, inventions of every kind, choice specimens of ingenuity and skill, the delicate and beautiful handiwork of women, useful labor-saving machines, implements of mining and husbandry, new and valuable machinery, the products of the quarry and the mine, of the hot-house, the orchard, the vineyard, the garden and the field—in short, whatever nature or art can contribute, curiosity discover, or ingenuity devise.

Importers and dealers are cordially invited to participate in the Fair, by exhibiting whatever is calculated to excite interest or extend information in regard to useful improvements.

Persons throughout the State and adjacent Territories are requested to communicate such facts relative to the natural resources and facilities for industrial pursuits in their respective districts, as may be deemed by them important; also, to give reliable information concerning the geology and mineralogy of their particular localities; and a committee of practical and scientific men will be appointed to prepare a report based upon the information thus derived. We cordially invite the co-operation of all classes, believing that ALL are interested in making this an Exhibition worthy of general notice and admiration.

Medals and Diplomas will be awarded to the owners of such articles as may be deemed worthy of distinction; and we intend that the strictest impartiality and fairness shall be observed in the appointment of Judges and the distribution of awards.

The State Horticultural Society has determined to hold its second Annual Exhibition in connection with that of the Mechanics' Institute, (as their circulars will announce,) sharing the responsibilities and benefits of the enterprise; and it is earnestly hoped that their members and all other persons interested in Horticulture permits, will aid with their presence and contributions, an Exhibition which, if successful, must prove a source of pride and satisfaction to every citizen of the State, and an accelerating influence upon its already rapid progress.

The California Steam Navigation Company, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and other transportation companies, have generously offered to carry articles intended for the Fair free of charge, and all such which may be forwarded should be labeled, "For the Industrial Fair," and addressed to "H. F. Williams, Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco."

San Francisco, 17th April, 1858.

RULES AND REGULATIONS
Of the Second Industrial Exhibition of the Mechanics' Institute of the City of San Francisco.

1. The Pavilion will be ready for the reception of contributions on the 16th day of August, and will continue open for that purpose until Tuesday, the 31st day of that month. The Exhibition will be open to the public on Wednesday, the first day of September.

2. When articles are entered, a check for the same will be given, which must be presented when the articles are returned.

3. The name of every article should be attached to it, with a description pointing out its merits and uses—whether a new invention or an improvement upon an old one—and whether imported or manufactured in the State.

4. Articles intended for sale should be labeled accordingly, but cannot be removed until the close of the Exhibition, except by the written permission of the Executive Committee.

5. Light, fancy or perishable articles will be received and may be removed at any time during the Exhibition, with the consent of the Executive Committee.

6. Proof of origin must be given when required.

7. The several Committees of Judges will be appointed on the first day of the Fair, and reports will be expected from them at the end of the first week, that the awards may be prepared for distribution by the Executive Committee at the close of the Exhibition.

8. The morning of each day, until nine o'clock, will be appropriated to the Judges, and visitors will not be admitted during that time.

9. In case of misunderstanding, application may be made to the Executive Committee, who will at all times be in attendance.

10. Steam power will be provided, that machinery of all kinds may be seen in actual operation, and every facility will be given to exhibit all working machinery to the best advantage.

11. All articles deposited will be at the risk of the owners, who are invited to be present during the hours of Exhibition. In the interval of the exhibition, efficient measures will be taken to protect property.

12. It is desired that articles should be presented early, that they may properly appear upon the catalogue, and should they arrive from a distance before the rooms are in readiness, they will be stored free of charge.

13. Owners of valuable goods for exhibition will be furnished with tickets gratis, but such tickets will in no case be transferable.

14. A separate apartment will be reserved for the exhibition of imported articles.

15. A Juvenile Department will be opened for the exhibition of youthful contributors, that their productions may be encouraged and receive favorable notice worthy of more mature years and experience.

16. Persons desiring to exhibit articles in the Fair, are earnestly requested to make known their intention at the earliest practicable period, stating the number of rooms or articles they intend exhibiting, and the probable amount of space required.

JOHN HINK, R. H. PETERSON,
DANIEL VAN BELT, E. H. HEATHCOTE,
H. F. WILLIAMS, J. D. PERSON,
P. H. DEXTER, A. S. PERSON,
J. E. DONLAN, J. F. HORN,
PETER DONAHUE, THOS. TERRENT,
Executive Committee.

MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.
BANKERS,
100 Montgomery, near California Street.
DRAW
SIGHT AND TIME BILLS
ON
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW YORK.
ADVANCE ON GOLD DUST for Coinage or Assay.
BUY AND SELL GOLD BARS.
RECEIVE DEPOSITS, GENERAL AND SPECIAL.
PURCHASE MINT CERTIFICATES.
Attend to Collections, and transact a general
BANKING BUSINESS.
San Francisco, May 20th, 1858. my22-1f

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE OF DR. BELLE,
NO. 163 PACIFIC STREET,

ESTABLISHED for the certain and permanent CURE of RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, DYSPEPSIA, and SYPHILIS in all its various forms, and all diseases arising from the injudicious use of Mercury; also, all diseases of the Liver or Lungs, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Nervous Debility, Paralysis, etc., etc. The connected
STEAM AND SULPHUR BATHS
Were erected in 1853, at an outlay of upwards of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and in the great popularity they have attained they have fully realized the anticipations of the proprietor, based upon the benefit the Baths have rendered in effecting hundreds of remarkable cures, after all other means had failed, which can be attested by reference to many highly respectable residents of this city.

Invalids to whom it may be desirable, can be accommodated in the establishment with comfortable rooms, board, and the best of attention, and may consult Dr. Belle on the premises, or remain under the guidance of their own physicians.

☞ The entrance to the BATHS is through the Drug Store.
dec19 3mts.

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A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF BOOKS, TRACTS, PSALMS and HYMNS, &c., on deposit with us, at an advance on published prices to cover actual expense only.

R. H. BANCROFT & CO.,
151 Montgomery Street.
may13-3m.

SPENCER'S PASTOR'S SKETCHES,

AND a few other RELIGIOUS BOOKS adapted to the times, deposited and for sale at
H. H. BANCROFT & CO'S,
my5 Montgomery street, cor. Merchant.

ALEXANDER BUSWELL,
BOOK-BINDER, PAPER RULER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER:
133 Clay Street, San Francisco.

BINDING of every description neatly executed; BLANK BOOKS ruled and bound to any desired pattern; Blanks, Way-Bills, Brief Paper, Music Paper, &c., ruled to order at the shortest notice.

N. B.—I have lately received an EMBOSSING MACHINE—the only one in the State—and am supplied with all other machinery appertaining to a regular Bindery—making it the most complete Bindery in the State.
May 5-3m

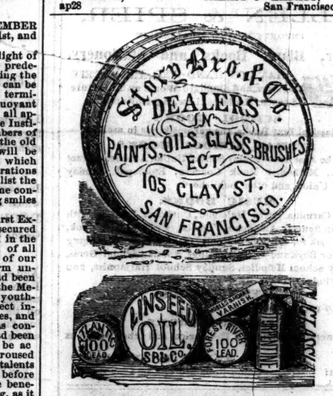
CALIFORNIA PRACTICE ACT.
SECOND EDITION

☞ THE ACTS CONTAINED IN THIS VOLUME will appear as AMENDED BY THE LEGISLATURE THIS YEAR, and have been carefully ANNOTATED with the latest decisions of our Supreme Court and the decisions of New York, comprised in the 14 Howard's Pr; 3 Abbott's Pr; 4 Kernan; 2 Selden and 1 E. P. smith's Reports of Appeals; 5 Duer; 24 Barbour and 3 E. D. Smith, being the latest New York reports.

☞ This work will be sent to the address of any person desiring a copy, on receipt of the publishing price.

Price $5 per copy. A liberal discount to the trade.

For sale at the principal bookstores in the State.
Address, HENRY J. LABATT,
ap28 San Francisco.



FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c. &c.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. T. PIDWELL informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from the East and has resumed business at 140 Washington street.

From the arrangement he was enabled to make with some of the principal manufacturers in New York and Boston, he will be kept in constant supply with the best Goods for this market, and with what he intends to manufacture, will be enabled to fill all orders he may be favored with.

He would take the opportunity to inform those of the Trade that may wish to order direct from the East that he is prepared to transact that business, and afford them facilities to procure any goods they may desire.

Samples of Furniture,

Looking Glasses and Bedding, with a variety of Upholstery Goods, such as Plush, Hair-cloth, Webbing, and Lent's Patent Spiral Springs for Mattresses, Sofas and Chairs; and an assortment of Cabinet Hardware.

He will also be in receipt of invoices of goods, which he will dispose of at a small advance

He therefore feels confident to be able to give satisfaction to all those who may be desirous of purchasing, either at wholesale or retail.

Remember—140 Washington street.
fe13m

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S LINE TO PANAMA,
CONNECTING
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD,
WITH THE STEAMERS OF THE U.S. MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. AT ASPINWALL,
FOR NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS, DIRECT
The Only Reliable and Safe Route.
DEPARTURE FROM FOLSOM STREET WHARF.

THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMSHIP
GOLDEN AGE.
J. T. WATKINS,.....Commander
Will leave Folsom Street Wharf, with the U. S. Mails Passengers and Treasure, for PANAMA,
On Tuesday, July 20th, 1858,
At 9 o'clock, A. M., punctually.

Passengers by the P. M. S. Co's line are landed on their arrival at Panama upon the wharf at the Railroad terminus, by the Company's steam ferry-boat, and are transported by the Panama Railroad Company, immediately
ACROSS THE ISTHMUS TO ASPINWALL
Where the steamers of the U. S. Mail S. S. Co. are expected to be in readiness to convey them to New York or New Orleans.

The Panama Railroad Company and United States Mail Steamship Company have authorized Agents to sell their Tickets, if desired by holders of Pacific Tickets.

Passengers are notified that all tickets for the steamers of the U. S. Mail S. S. Co. must be presented to their agent at Aspinwall, for registry and exchange, as they will not otherwise be available.

Treasure for shipment will be received on board the steamer until 12 o'clock, midnight,
MONDAY, JULY 19TH.

No merchandize freight will be received on board after 3 o'clock P. M. of
JULY 19TH.

And a written order must be procured at the Company's office for its shipment.

For freight or passage, apply to
FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
jan28 Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

JOHN W. TUCKER
Importer of and Wholesale and Retail Dealer
—IN—
WATCHES,
DIAMONDS,
Silver Ware, Jewelry,
—AND—
SILVER PLATED WARE.
QUARTZ WORK
OF ALL KINDS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
WATCHES REPAIRED WITH CARE AND WARRANTED,
—AT—
NO. 125 MONTGOMERY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Persons in the Interior desirous of purchasing articles of Jewelry, by describing the articles required, can be supplied at this establishment, and depend on their being of the best quality, and entered with care, and from a little less than the usual profits. Watches will be sent by express to any part of the country, and will be carefully packed in cases, to prevent injury in the Interior whether a
WATCH
Made of
GOLD OF THEIR OWN DIGGING,
Can have it done by forwarding the Gold to the undersigned, at his address as above, where also may be found a fine assortment of
PATENT LEVER MOVEMENTS,
Ready for Cases.
JOHN W. TUCKER.
ap1-3m

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,

IMPORTERS
AND
MANUFACTURERS OF

FURNITURE,
128 Washington Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ We are now manufacturing our FINEST FURNITURE, and would invite the attention of the public to our PRESENT STOC

Original Defective

THE PACIFIC, THURSDAY JULY 15, 1858.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

Poison.

People have often said that no difference can be detected in the exhalation of pure and impure air. This is one of the vulgar errors difficult to eradicate from the vulgar brain. The fact is that a condensed air of a crowded room gives a deposit, which, if allowed to remain a few days, forms a solid, thick, gelatinous mass, having a strong odor of animal matter. If examined by the microscope it is seen to undergo a remarkable change. First of all, it is converted into a vegetable matter, and this is followed by the production of multitudes of animalcules; a decisive proof that it must contain organic matter, otherwise it could not nourish organic beings. This was the result arrived at by Dr. Angus Smith, in his beautiful experiments on the air and water of towns; where he showed how the lungs and skin gave out organic matter, which is in itself a deadly poison, producing headache, sickness, disease or epidemic, according to its strength. Why, if "a few drops of the liquid matter, obtained by the condensation of the air of a foul locality, introduced into the vein of a dog, can produce death by the usual phenomena of typhus fever," what incalculable evil must not it produce on those human beings who breathe it again and again, rendered fouler and less capable of sustaining life with every breath drawn? Such contamination of the air, and consequent hot-bed of fever and epidemic, it is easily within the power of man to remove. Ventilation and cleanliness will do all, so far as the abolition of this evil goes, and ventilation and cleanliness are not miracles to be prayed for, but certain results of common obedience to the laws of God.—*Household Words.*

THE FARMER.—In an exchange paper we find the following just tribute to the influence that agriculture exerts upon all the varied interests of society.

What a sovereign man is the intelligent industrious farmer. Within his own realm of earth, he wields a scepter to which all must bend. The balance of the world's life and comfort he holds in his stalwart hand. Neither courts, nor camps, nor armies, nor fleets can exist without his aid. He is the feeder, aye, and the garmenter, virtually, of the race. Cities spring from the traffic in the products of his industry. Commerce is born at his bequest. Of the state he is the "first estate." Lord of the land, no man has firmer hold of the essential tide of nobility. And he needs no pleader, because he is a farmer. The day is past when the soil tiller was confounded with the clod turned by his plow.

The soil is his servitor; he smite it, and lo! the harvest comes forth. The hoe and the sickle make him music braver than dulcimers, and sound the march of a triumph, grand as it is peaceful and blessed. But he is not forever in the harrow. For him are honors linked to beauties and wisdoms; for him, periods of communion and rapture, of which the birds, the flowers, the streams, the stars, and all wondrous things of the universe, may bear witness.

Curious Instances of Bees at War and in War.

The wars of bees with each other are among the strange mysteries of nature. A few years ago, in Conneaut, Ohio, no less than seventy swarms, it is said, engaged in a battle which was continued from three o'clock in the afternoon until six. They were all the property of one man who had them equally divided on opposite sides of the house. No one could account for this desperate contest, and though the ground was covered with the slain, neither of the parties gained the victory. Two young swarms were entirely destroyed, and others greatly weakened.

In Carlisle, (England) a swarm of bees flying over a garden in which a new colony had been recently placed, settled upon the hive, and a contest ensued which resulted in the defeat of one party while the victors settled down in the branch of a neighboring tree. In this case the cause of the battle may have been the desire to secure possession of the quarters occupied by the first colony.

The attack of bees upon an army is a matter not provided for in the ordinary books on tactics. But we have recently had in the papers the following account of a regiment put to flight by a swarm of bees.

"In India, lately, while the army were returning from Abumbagh to camp, one of the Lancers was tempted to poke his spear into a bee's nest, when the swarm at once turned out and attacked the soldiers with such ferocity, that they all turned tail and fled, both officers and men, abandoning their guns, and they did not stop until they had reached the camp, where they were provided to partially protect themselves from their active persecutors."

Still more remarkable, however, is the use of bees as a means of defence against an armed force, and we close this number with some curious matters of history drawn from sources not generally accessible to our readers.

"A small privateer with forty or fifty men, having on board some hives of earthernware full of bees, was pursued by a Turkish galley, manned by five hundred seamen soldiers. As soon as the latter came alongside, the crew of the privateer mounted the rigging with their hives and buried them down on the deck of the galley. The Turks, astonished at this novel mode of warfare, and unable to defend themselves from the stings of the enraged bees, became so terrified that they thought of nothing but to escape their fury; while the crew of the small vessel, defended by masks and gloves, flew upon their enemies, sword in hand, and captured the vessel almost without resistance."

"When Asseph, the Turkish Emperor, during the siege of Alba Grœca, had battered down part of the wall and was about to take the town by assault, he found the breach defended by beehives ready hives of which the inhabitants had stationed on the ruins. The Janissaries, although the bravest soldiers in the Ottoman empire, dared not encounter this formidable line of defence, and refused to advance." (Jardine.)

Kirby and Spence quote another incident.

"During the confusion occasioned by a time of war in 1552, a mob of peasants assembling in Hohenzoll attempted to pillage the house of the minister of Rhinfelt, who having in vain employed all the eloquence to dissuade them from their design, ordered his domestics to fetch his bee-hives and throw them into the middle of the tumultuous. The effect was what might be expected; they were immediately put to flight, happy to have a being stung."

Am. Agriculturacist.

A smart looking gentleman came to a Methodist Episcopal parsonage, and said to the minister with a pleasant bow, "Sir, you buried my wife two months ago, and I was so pleased with you on that occasion, that I have come here this morning to ask you to marry me."

CURIOUS MODE OF OBTAINING THE NAME. The origin of the word Cossack is curious enough. In the sixteenth century the Tartars of the Crimea were in the habit of making incursions into Russia, and carrying away Christians as slaves. [illegible]

A short sighted man, finding his repeated requests for payment wholly unheeded—in fact that his noble creditor gave him *remitting* attention—wrote to the Duke himself, as follows, on the subject: "Mr. Toplady, shoemaker at Dover, presents his duty to the Duke of Wellington, encloses a bill for £33. 15s. 4d. long owing to him by the Marquis of Douro, and begs that the Duke will see him paid." By return of post, Mr. Toplady received an autograph reply from Apsley House, (the Duke's London residence,) of which we are able to subjoin an exact copy, taken from the original, which, carefully framed and glazed, now hangs in the back parlor of the recipient, at Dover. It ran thus: "Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington has received a letter from Mr. Toplady, shoemaker at Dover, respecting the sum of $33. 15s. 4d. which he says is due to him by the Marquis of Douro. The Duke does not pay the debts of the Marquis of Douro, nor collect those of Mr. Toplady, shoemaker at Dover." The money was paid, however, soon after. But like St. Pierre, in "The Wife," Mr. Toplady, shoemaker at Dover, "kept the document."

INTERFERENCE OF CATHOLIC PRIESTS WITH AN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—We learn from the *Buffalo Express* that the efforts of the benevolent ladies of Buffalo, who are engaged in sustaining an Industrial School in that city, have recently met a severe blow from the active interference of the Catholic priesthood with their school. A large portion of the school was composed of the children of Irish and German Catholics, and these parents have been influenced by the Catholic priesthood to forbid their children to attend the Industrial School. More than one hundred children have been removed or forbidden to attend, but "in no case," says the *Express*, "has this occurred until after they had been liberally supplied with clothing at the expense of Protestant charity." The alleged reason is an attempt to proselytize, on the part of the ladies, who emphatically deny the charge and call upon the clergy for proof.

The First Church in Hartford has had a succession of pastors for 225 years, not one of whom has been dismissed. They have all, with the exception of the present pastor, Dr. Hawes, lived and died, and been buried with their people. Of the 526 now connected with the church, only 21 were members at the settlement of Dr. Hawes, forty years ago.—*Maine Evangelist.*

When flowers are full of heaven-descended dews, they always hang their heads; but men hold theirs the higher the more they receive, getting proud as they get full.

It is not well for man to pray, cream; and live, skim milk.

THE "RETIRED PHYSICIAN" AND HIS "SANDS OF LIFE."—A letter was received last week by the Mayor of Jersey City, from a citizen of Onondaga county, in reference to the operations of "Old Doctor James." The following mode of operation was explained in detail: "You enclose him one shilling, and he will send the recipe; but after you have got it, you will discover an article in it that you cannot obtain, and so you must send to him for the medicine ready prepared at two dollars a bottle." It purports to be an extract of *cannabis indica*, or a preparation not widely different from the *hasheesh* of the East—an article of questionable value in consumptive disease, and certainly not warranting the price charged, except as it may contribute a few more "sands" to the depleted *cumulus* already on the brink of exhaustion.

Mayor Westcott promptly replied that there is no such person as "Old Doctor James" in Jersey City, but an old man employed to personate him; and that the whole affair is understood to be an imposition.

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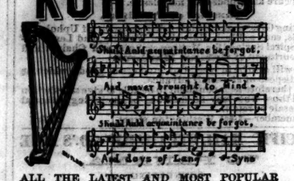

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